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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 149 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

TERRIBLE HOUSE COLLAPSE NEAR MADHAV BAG

Out Of The Gloaming.

The Services are now coming down to brass tacks. They have given up the plea of serving humanity by pocketing enormous salaries in India. One Schoobert asked for "equitable compensation" to I.C.S. on account of the White Paper. Now we know what India's Bonus Army is out for!

* * * *

Fagan—ominous name!—said, if they were not given "complete careers" many woud leave India on "proportionate pensions." Not a bad thing for them—or for India either,—if they could be all induced to get out while the going is good, leaving the welfare work to the Welfare of India League, which finds time hanging heavily on its hands just now.

* * * *

Replying to Sir H.S. Gour, Mr. S. Sinha said before the J.P.C. that "no section of Indian opinion was prepared to accept the White Paper without modification." Not so loudly please, for has not the "Times of India" told you that the whole of India supports it?

* * * *

But, if there was nothing further than the W.P., said Mr. Sinha, "the acceleration was possible of the transformation of constitutionalists into Congressmen and of Congressmen into revolutionaries." One such transformation is already taking place in Dalal Street. In fact, it had already taken place and the inevitable reverse process has already begun.

* * * *

The dead are to be left to themselves for the present by the kultured Nazis and the Socialists are to be taken in hand. The Socialist ex-Governor of Lower Silesia was jeered at, taken to the Concentration Camp and put to work with a spade in the field—for his own safety, of course.

* * * *

Now it is the Socialist Reich President's turn and a small beginning has been made by arresting him. The Nazi Brain Trust is considering the most refined Hunnish punishment for him, and the world will be taken into confidence in due course.

* * * *

A Nazi speaker said that, the "International Swindle" at Geneva—the League of Nations—provided an asylum for blackguards like Jews, Communists and Roman Catholics." There won't be any but blackguards left in Germany soon—except the Nazis.

* * * *

King Feisul was an interested spectator of the air feats at the R.A.F. Pageant at Hendon. But they do more thrilling 'pucca' feats in Iraq with time-delayed bombs for no-tax campaigners! Fine inspiration to harrassed British Chancellor for collecting income-tax arrears.

* * * *

The "process of thinking" in Dalal Street is going on apace, and is taking a very dangerous turn. The pendulum is violently oscillating. On Saturday we had more of Congress flag waving, with repeated assurances that "There will be no surrender."

* * * *

"To Seekers After Freedom there can be only one ideal. Freedom or Death," writes the Dalal Street Brave. There are alternatives, if we may suggest, and they are profuse apologies, beginning with Burma and ending with the local Police Chief.

* * * *

"And there is no royal road to Freedom, whether individual or national," proceeds the Journal in determined tone—after which Gandhiji is advised to 'SUE for honourable PEACE." And if his petition is not considered favourably, the "logic of events" will be allowed to assert itself, is the concluding threat.

* * * *

In the meantime, readers are consoled with the thought that, "The Journal and its Editor may feel circumscribed by Ordinance Laws in the support that they extend." This is how "F.P.J.'s" "Freedom or Death" slogan is translated into practice.

* * * *

Padre: "Do you ever attend a place of worship, young man?"

Aloysius: "Yes; I'm on my way to her house now."

THREE MEN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

One Dies Of Injuries In Hospital

HEROIC RESCUE WORK SAVES LIFE OF TWO MEN

Man Buried Upto Neck Mutters "Ram, Ram" Which, He Believes, Saved His Life

Three men, who were buried alive for four hours and had been given up as dead, were saved from death by the timely arrival and wonderful rescue work done by the Fire Brigade and Salvage Corps men, on Sunday evening.

THREE MEN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

A tottering building near Madhav Baug suddenly collapsed at 4-30 p. m. and three men, who were on its second storey, were completely buried under the debris, excepting the head of one of them being just above the debris, allowing him space enough to breathe.

FIRE BRIGADE & POLICE ON SCENE.

The Fire Brigade and the Police, who were informed, arrived on the scene immediately, and were informed at the entrance to the building that three men were buried alive. Two others, one woman and a man, who were amongst the members of the fifteen families who had managed to run out of the building before it came down upon them, were removed to the hospital for treatment of slight injuries.

Superintendent Smith, who entered the building, heard a voice calling out for help, and on questioning, the man with his head above the debris, called out for help and said, two others who were with him, were lying dead by his side.

BURIED MEN REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

Immediately, the Salvage Army and the Fire Brigade men set to work, and after four hours' continuous work, removed the buried men, who were still alive, to the J. J. Hospital.

ORDEAL OF BURIED MEN.

"I had given up hope of remaining in this world any longer. I was all through muttering 'Ram, Ram,' in the darkness around me. I got a ray of hope of being rescued, when the Police Superintendent talked to me from somewhere," said the man who was buried neck-deep to a "Chronicle" representative, when interviewed, regarding his four-hour ordeal.

ONE MAN DIES IN HOSPITAL.

One of the two completely buried men, died one hour after admission into the hospital.

RAINS "FINISH" TOTTERING BUILDING.

The building that collapsed is a two storeyed one, situated in the First Carpenter Street, near Mahdav Baug. The owner is a Khoja Muslim. The building was a very old one, and was in a very tottering conditon, and the rains for the last wo days hastened its collapse. It was occupied by about 15 Maratha families.

CRASH AT 4-30 P.M.

At about 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, a thundering noise was heard by people round about, and tenants in the first and ground floor of the building which collapsed ran out, leaving everything behind. The portion that collapsed was a single room on the rear of the building. On the second floor room, that first collapsed, there were three men and a woman. The second floor came down on the first floor room, which was unoccupied at that moment, and both the floors came down crashing to the ground. The three men were buried and the woman escaped with slight bruises and ran out of the building.

Hearing the terrible noise, one of the "Chronicle" man who was nearby phoned to the Fire Brigade immediately. The Police were also informed.

FIRE BRIGADE AND POLICE ON SCENE.

Superintendent Smith, Inspector Paul and Deputy Inspector MacCarthy of the Maharbavd... police Station with a posse of police arrived on the scene.

The Fire Brigade men under Mr. Parker and the Slavage Army men under Mr. West also reached the scene immediately.

Before they entered the collapsed building, the police and others were informed by the woman, that three men were buried alive.

Superintendent Smith and other officers entered the building. The Superintendent, while he happen-

(Continued on page 5)

MAHATMA IMPROVES

Satisfactory Gain In Weight Says Doctors' Bulletin

STILL NEEDS REST

Sarojini Leaves For Hyderabad Deccan While C. R. & Aney Stay On

POONA, June 25.

Dr. Gilder and Dr. Purshottam Patel of Bombay and Dr. Phatak and Dr. Gharpure of Poona examined Gandhiji this morning before he commenced his weekly day of silence, and issued the following bulletin:—

"Gandhiji's health shows steady improvement this week. The gain in weight has been satisfactory and he is able to move about a little. We would, however, emphasise the need of complete abstinence from exertion—mental and physical—in his present condition."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Hyderabad (Deccan) this evening by the Madras Express. She hopes to take complete rest for about two weeks at Hyderabad and expects to return to Poona by about the middle of July.

Mr. Aney and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are staying on here for a few days more.—A.P.

MALAVIYA SEES JAWAHARLAL

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had an interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for an hour and a half in the Dehra Dun Jail.—A. P.

SERVANTS OF UNTOUCHABLES SOCIETY

Central Board Meeting To Be Held On July 2

POONA, June 25.

The Central Board of the Servants of Untouchables' Society is meeting here, at the Servants of India Society's premises, on July 1 and July 2. Mr. G. D. Birla, President, will be staying on in Poona to attend the meeting. It is likely that the Board, after transacting business, will meet Gandhiji at Parnakuti on the 2nd or the 3rd of July.—A.P.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

Lady Granard's Cappiello Wins

(Special Cable).

LONGCHAMPS (Paris), June 25.

The result of the Grand Prix de Paris is as under:—

Lady Granard's CAPPIELLO .. 1
Boussac's THOR 2
Rivaud's ASSUERUS 3

Eighteen ran.

Half a length and quarter length separated the winner and the second.

Following was the betting:—5 franc stake Cappiello: Win 37|50; place 30|50.

Thor:—Place 10 francs.

Assuerus:—Place 11|50

DEAN INGE TO RETIRE NEXT SUMMER ?

Wants To Dispel Gloom Of Old Age Near Oxford

(Special Cable).

LONDON June 25.

Dean Inge intends to resign his post next Summer.

The decision is due to advancing years of his age. He hopes to spend the period of retirement in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

KHETWADI MYSTERY DEEPENS

Latest Theory Advanced

DID WOMAN MEET WITH NATURAL DEATH ?

Work Believed To Be That Of Surgeon Interested In Research Work Who After Finishing It Threw Away Remains

As days go by the mystery surrounding the Flesh and Bones find near Khetwadi on Thursday last, deepens, and though four days have passed since the find, the Police are as far away from getting any clue as they were on the first day. All the available police machinery is at work to unravel the mystery, and all Police Stations have been asked to comb their respective sections and find out if there has been any middle-aged woman missing during the past week and a half. The only woman that was reported to be missing was a fisher-woman, aged about 35 or 40 from the Nagpada Section, but it is reported that she was seen in the Agripada Section later.

MYSTERY DEEPENS.

Another fact that has added to deepen the mystery is that a man reported to the Agripada Police on Saturday evening that on Wednesday evening, the heart of a human being was lying on the roadside in that section. The information was immediately passed on to the Lamington Road Police Station, and Deputy Inspector, B. D. Savant, who is in charge of the case, went to the Agripada section and after more than an hour's search came back to say that he found nothing.

LATEST THEORY.

The latest theory that has been advanced about the murder—and which is believed to be the most probable—is that the woman was never murdered at all. The theory is that a surgeon, who must have been very much interested in research work, managed to get hold of the dead body of a woman. He, being a medical man and knowing anatomy fully well, conducted his research work of finding out the cause of a certain disease—probably skin disease—and after finishing his work, threw away the body.

WORK OF MEDICAL MAN?

Being a medical man, he knew which were the easily decomposing elements in the body, and removed them. And that is why the sinews and the tendons, are missing. He must have also removed the heart, lungs and liver for examination and thrown them out separately.

WHAT DR. NUNAN THINKS.

The only fact that goes against this theory is that, Dr. Nunan says in his report, that there is a cut in the hand which must have been received while the woman was defending heself from the assault. Besides that one point, everything goes to substantiate the theory that the flesh and bones that were found belongs to a person who met a natural death.

The way the skin had been peeled out and the heart, lungs, liver, intestines and kidney removed, leads one to the conclusion that the man perpetrating the crime did possess some knowledge of surgery.

AFTER DISSECTION.

No person, who wanted to commit a murder would go through the ordeal of sitting by the side of the dead body peeling the skin and separating the heart, lungs, etc., from the body proper. It is believed that the surgeon or doctor, after finishing his dissection work, might have thrown the flesh and bones on the road to play a joke.

So far the police have not got even a flimsy clue to work on, but they are not discouraged by the results of the last four days, and still are carrying on brisk investigations undeterred.

ENCASED BOMBS EXPLODE IN CHURCH

Rome Incident Injures Four Worshippers

(Special Cable).

ROME, June 25.

The famous Church of St. Peter's was temporarily closed today following an alarming explosion in the portico, which, however, did little damage but injured four worshippers. The explosion came from a suitcase, deposited with the attendant. Police closely scrutinised the worshippers as they emerged out without detecting the culprit.

AIRMAN ULM LEAVES FOR SINGAPORE

(Special Cable).

SINGAPORE, June 25.

Airman Ulm left Singapore at 5 on the next stage of his flight to England.

DR. VON BODELSCHINGH RESIGNS

Sequel To Appointment Of Dr. Jaeger

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, June 25.

The first evangelical bishop of the Reich, Dr. von Bodelschingh, who was recently elected by the German Evangelical Church in opposition to a Nazi candidate, has given up the fight and resigned.

His reason for resignation is stated to be the appointment of Dr. Jaegor of the Ministry of Education, as the State Commissar for all the Protestant Churches of Prussia, with full powers to take any measures he may deem necessary.

DEMANDS UNITY PROGRAMME

Harijan Movement Overlooks Paramount Issue

MAHMOODULLAH'S APPEAL

Urges Gandhiji To Concentrate First On National Unity

NEW DELHI, June 25.

Dr. M Mohmoodullah, LL.D., Bar-at-Law, General Secretary, Unity Conference, has issued the following statement to the press:—

The Civil Disobedience Movement has been suspended for another six weeks. It is good. A movement which loses its national character ought never to be continued in the name of the nation: but what concerns the Nation more is the utter inability of those at present in possession of the Congress organisation to substitute a national programme in place of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The policy of 'wait and see' and of hero worship demonstrates the bankruptcy of statesmanship within the Congress fold

HERO WORSHIP

The six previous weeks were dedicated with six more weeks, to follow to a movement which had no connection whatsoever with the political emancipation of the country; a movement which had never been sanctioned or discussed or even contemplated by the National Congress. Gandhiji's self-sacrfiice in a cause which ought never to have taken precedence over national solidarity has captivated the minds of the people who for centuries have been fed on religious superstitions.

The movement falls in with their temperament and the baby plant of nationalism was mercilessly trampled under the foot by a saint and his followers who responded to the innermost depths of religious, unpractical and visionary people. The inner yearning for hero worship once more drove the leaders from the hard and difficult path of nationalism into the familiar channels of narrow sectaranism."

FAREWELL TO NATIONALISM

One and all responded to the call of their great leader while bidding farefell to National Unity and the early attainment of responsible self-government for the motherland. This is the sad history of a body which professes to stand for national unity and political emancipation; which invited all communities to participate in its deliberations in order to evolve a National Government.

DARKEST CHAPTER

We know to our great cost how much we have suffered for want of a united and common front in our political struggle. The communal bickerings at the Round Table Conference shall stand as the darkest chapter in our struggle for nation building. We All know the cause of our national degradation, yet when the foremost son of the soil rises to make the greatest sacrifice, he too overlooks the paramount issue. A single voice, no less saintly, that of Pandit Malavila, which desperately attempted to be heard, was drowned in the well of communalism. The good work of the Unity Conference was laughed out.

WILL GANDHIJI DO IT?

Will Gandhiji still save the nation by launching a constructive practical and united programme based on broadmindedness, toleration and mutual respect for the sentiments of all the people that inhabit this great land of ours? Will Gandhiji desist from advocating a movement over which he has neither executive control nor legislative power until he first attains National Unity and political freedom: will the good work of the Unity Conference be carried on under the leadership of Gandhiji and the National Congress, which professes to stand for the whole nation?—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a matriculate clerk salary Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 774, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Candidates on remuneration for outdoorwork everywhere. Opportunity to Learn and Earn. Apply—Hind Equitable 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. (775).

Wanted — Graduate Teachers, strong in Mathematics and English. Apply stating qualifications, experience, and terms to the Educational Superintendent, Dharampur (Dist. Surat). (6855).

Wanted energetic canvassers for securing job-work and advertisements for leading Gujerathi journal and Press. Apply Box No. 777, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a B. Com. and a B Sc. for Union High School, Surat. Pay according to merits. Apply to the Principal submitting full details and testimonials. (6858).

Ambitious, educated young men, preferably graduates, with or without Life Assurance Experience, can earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per month, according to ability. Free full training given to earnest, enthusiastic workers. Apply stating age, educational qualifications and references to: Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (6806)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Second Class M.A., wants students at Poona for classes in English and Logic; or likes to serve as whole-time tutor. Apply Box 778, "Bombay Chronicle".

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

It is Possible to Influence the sex of your unborn child towards the male by Betadyne. Non-poisonous, non-irritant scientific preparation, free from animal matter. Success 96 p.c. certain. Price Rs. 4/8 per bottle, postage 8 annas extra. By V.P.P. from Betadyne Sales Co., 93, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay. Agents Wanted. (763).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted—Applications—For Loan without interest up to Rs. 25,000, repayable by easy instalments, admission free. Apply for particulars: Managing Director, Shahji and Co., Bankers, Ferozepore City, (Punjab). (534).

Repay Hundred Rupees Loan in twelve monthly instalments of nine Rupees. Dwarakabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (760)

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale.—Electric Lift and two Motor Pumps to be reasonably disposed off. Materials lying at premises No. 418, Kalbadevi Road Chotalal Bhuvan. For particulars see Damodar Anandji No. 66 Karwar Street, Fort. (602).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

112. CAFES & RESTAURANTS.

Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-date premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VISHRAMBHOY OKA also known as Visrambhoy Ooka of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a retired Merchant, dealing in Gold and Silver ornaments and residing at Babu Building, Dongri Jail Road, Bombay No. 9, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai MONGIBAI, widow of Vishrambhoy Oka of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Babu Building, Dongri Jail Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-three and in the Twenty-fourth Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R.B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master

TAHIR ALI.
The 15th day of June, 1933.
Messrs. SABNIS, GOREGAOKER and SENJIT.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
6867

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1933, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations.
2—6. Letters from or on behalf of retired Municipal labour staff—Applying for gratuity, etc., in consideration of their service in the Municipality.
7—8. Letters from the Honorary Scretaries, (7) Victoria Memorial School for the Blind and (8) Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Forwarding the Annual Reports of their Institutions.
9. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Regarding the payment of leave allowances to Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College.
10. Statement of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

11. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in May 1933.
12. Reporting on an application for gratuity from a retired Halalkhore.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

13. Regarding the award of grants-in-aid of private Primary Schools in Bombay.
14. Regarding the distribution of the enhanced Tobacco Duty between the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Improvement Trust.
15. Letters from the Municipal Auditors—Regarding the expenditure incurred by the Schools Committee on Central Schools.
16. Letter from Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey—Intimating his inability to attend the meetings of the Corporation due to illness.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

17. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.
18. Submitting a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
19. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of dealing with hawkers, etc.
20. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
21. Schools Committee's letter —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.
22. Notice of Motion from Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to provide that the minimum Cash Balance at the end of the year should not be less than Rs. 7,50,000.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th June 1933.
6868.

Notice To Consignees

S. S. "ALASKA MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 24th June, 1933, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN FRENCH PROPRIETORY AND PATENT MEDICINES AND SANTAL DE BOIS SOAP.

Under instructions from Messrs. Paragon Products (French Drugs) Co., and on account and at the risk of the Firms concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1933 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms: Medicines such as Adrenaline solution, castor oil, Codliver oil, Cedryl, Electrargol, Pen Capsules small Preventyle, Maver Tablets, M.B.C., Menthol and Eucalyptus Pastilles, Syrup, Cethocal Drops and Powder, Dragees, Dubourg, Exibard Cigarettes, leaves and powder, Zelazer, Liposplenlenine, Ampoules and tablets, Malarsan etc. about 1144 boxes. Santal de Bois Soap.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES KALAJIN (PORBUNDER) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, 1933 at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room in godown No. C 20, by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned slightly damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru	6785	19 June,	28 June
Hakusan Maru	10,500	.. @	10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July
Suw Maru	10700	20 July	7 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July	
Chichibu Maru	17000		2 Aug.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	
Helan Maru	11600		14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH
BATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
BATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

Positively Last and 3rd Week

CROWDS POUR IN LIKE TORRENTS OF RAIN

Reserve Your Seats in advance

United Artists' Musical Comedy

KID from SPAIN

EDDIE CANTOR

in his best form—more fascinating than ever with his comic "gags" and delightful singing.

NEXT ATTRACTION

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

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FARM BOARD FOR FRANCE

PARIS, June 24.

The Chamber by 530 votes to 35 passed the bill for the establishment of a Farm Board after the American pattern with a capital of 22,00,000 sterling to assist the French wheatgrowers by regulating the Wheat market in France.—Reuter.

DECCAN SUGAR FACTORY DEVELOPMENT

Report On Nira Valley Communications

A year ago the Committee which was convened under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C., and was known as the Deccan Canals Financial Improvement Committee, advocated the establishment of sugar factories in the irrigated tracts of the Deccan as a means whereby the return on the capital invested in irrigation works might be increased, and in particular emphasized the suitability of various tracts in the Nira Right Bank Canal area, where for various reasons development has been very slow, for the intensive growth of sugar-cane.

The paucity of communication in this area has been in a large measure responsible for retarding the development of irrigation in general and of the sugar-cane industry in particular. This was brought to the particular attention of the Special Officers, Messrs. Kirkness and Mitchell, when they were on tour in the Bombay Presidency last November, and they recommended that a further special enquiry into the necessities and possibilities of improvement in the communications in the area should be made.

APPOINTMENTS FOR SPECIAL ENQUIRY.

According Messrs. W. A. Evershed and R. O. C. Thompson, Executive Engineers, were appointed by the Government of Bombay and the Railway Board, respectively, with instructions: "To examine and report on the communications required to develop the Nira Right and Left Bank Canal area, and particularly to what extent those areas require:

(a) New Roads; (b) Improved Roads; and (c) Railway extensions and connections to enable agricultural produce to reach its market most economically.

In the event of branch railway lines being considered necessary to make recommendations as to the gauge or which these should be constructed."

CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS

Their report on the enquiry, which will be published shortly, has been received by Government and their recommendations are under consideration. The following are among the chief recommendations made:

(1) The construction of a 2'-6" gauge railway from Baramati passing through or near Asu, Dharampuri, Nateputa, Malsiras, Akluj and Velapur to Pandharpur.

(2) The completion of the road from Phaltan to Baramati station, including bridges over the river Nira at Sangvi and over the river Karha in Baramati.

3. Improvement of the road from Akluj to Sangham at the Confluence of the Rivers Mira and Bhima.

(4) Increased grant for maintenance of the road from Phalten to Lonand.

HOW PROBLEM WAS APPROACHED.

This is the first example of a coordinated expert investigation into the communications of any area in the Bombay Presidency. The collaboration of a railway officer, having no connection with or direct interest in any of the railways in the neighbourhood, and an irrigation officer, who is only interested in communications in so far as they provide an outlet for produce from the land under command of the canals, has resulted in the problem being approached from an entirely impartial standpoint.

Other factors, directly affecting the development of irrigation in this area, have also been receiving the attention of Government, from the soil classification and subsoil surveys of the land commanded by the canals, areas have been selected which are most suitable for cane-growing from the point of view of soil and facility of drainage. Such matters also as the availability of the water over a period of years and the method of distribution have been investigated.

MONK'S ESCAPADE

RANGOON, (By Mail).

A Burmese Buddhist Monk who attacked two Burmans with a dah because one of the latter asked him whether he had taken his jacket, was arrested by the police and placed in custody. The incident happened one night in a well-known monastry near the Rangoon General Hospital. The monk after inflicting the injuries took to his heels with the blood-stained dah, but he was afterwards apprehended by the police.

The two injured men are now lying in hospital, one of them in a critical condition.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma acting with his Ministers has acknowledged through the Burma Gazetter the generous donation of Rs. 50,000 from Mrs. J West of Mandalay to be utilised for the purpose of constructing a new outpatient and administration block in the General Hospital, Mandalay, in memory of her son Edward West. The building will be known as the "Edward West Memorial."

Government of Maharashtra

on 15 December, 2016

BOMBAY SEES MORE BUSINESS

While Import Of Merchandise Witnesses Fall Export Of Indian Produce Shows Cent Per Cent Increase

BOMBAY, June 24.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of May 1933 amounted to Rs. 11.33 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 1.37 crore, or nearly 14 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, and of Rs. 2.64 crores, or 30 per cent, as compared with those for May 1931. The improvement of Rs. 1.37 crore is chiefly attributable to increased shipments of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise and gold. Imports of gold also increased but those of merchandise and silver showed noticeable decreases.

FALL IN IMPORTS.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.74 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 1.4 crore or 27 per cent from the figures for May 1932 and of Rs. 81.79 lakhs, or 18 per cent from those for May 1931. The fall of Rs. 1.4 crore is chiefly due to smaller arrivals of raw cotton (—16,855 tons and —Rs. 1.47 crore). Noticeable decreases were also recorded in the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes (— Rs. 7.82 lakhs), artificial silk yarn and piece goods (—Rs. 6.1 lakhs), mineral oils (—Rs. 4.21 lakhs, though the quantity imported was larger by over 1-1/4 million gallons), silk, raw (—Rs. 4.19 lakhs), and cotton twist and yarn (—over 1/4 million lb. and—Rs. 4.06 lakhs).

On the other hand, there were larger arrivals of silk manufactures (plus Rs. 10.11 lakhs), motor cars, including motor wagons cycles and parts thereof (plus Rs. 6.94 lakhs), machinery and mill-work (plus Rs. 2.65 lakhs) and cotton white piece goods (plus 2 million yards and plus Rs. 2.53 lakhs).

ARRIVAL OF GOLD AND SILVER

Imports of gold rose by Rs. 1.67 lakhs to Rs. 5.63 lakhs as compared with those in May 1932 but fell by Rs. 10.49 lakhs as compared with those in May 1931. Arrivals of silver declined by Rs. 15.05 lakhs and Rs. 13.18 lakhs respectively to Rs. 1.57 lakh.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs4 1,12,72,362 (of which Rs. 16,62,563 represented duty on articles of luxury as against Rs. 1,09,11,232 in May 1932 and Rs. 1,17,86,003 in April, 1933.

EXPORT BOOM.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 2.38 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 1.18 crore, or cent per cent over the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, but a decrease of Rs. 1.15 crore, or nearly 33 per cent, as compared with the figures for the same month of the year 1931. The increase of Rs. 1.18 crore is mainly due to larger shipments of raw cotton (plus 14,605 ton and plus Rs. 94.49 lakhs) raw wool (plus 1-1/4 million ..... and plus Rs. 4.79 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus over 1/2 million lb. and plus Rs. 3.05 lakhs) and hides and skins, raw (plus Rs. 2.22 lakhs). Exports of myrabollams, manganese ore and oils also showed increases. Shipments of gold amounted to Rs. 4.98 crores as against Rs. 3.28 crores in May 1932 and nil May 1931, while there were no exports of silver against nil and Rs. 13.-500 respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 14.84 lakhs as against Rs. 12. 85 lakhs and Rs. 24.96 lakhs respectively.

The trade statistics of the first two months of the current financial year 1933-34 show a falling off of Rs. 4.05 crores, or 30 per cent, and of Rs. 2.59 crores, or 24 per cent, in imports, but an improvement of Rs. 4.63 crores, or nearly 45 per cent and of Rs. 7.31 crores, or nearly 96 per cent, in exports, as compared with the figures for the corresponding periods of the year 1932-33 and 1931-32 respectively. Imports of gold declined by Rs. 2.24 lakhs and Rs. 15.17 lakhs to Rs. 9.61 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 22.76 lakhs and Rs. 40.96 to Rs. 2.65 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise contracted by Rs. 3.79 crores and Rs. 2.03 crores to Rs. 7.91 crores as compared with those in the same period of 1932-33 and 1931-32. The contracton of Rs. 3.79 crores is accounted for mainly by smaller receipts of raw cotton (—36,544 tons and—Rs. 3.2 crores). Decreases were also recorded in the imports of Kerosene oil (—nearly 3 million gallons and—Rs. 30.01 lakhs), alizarine and aniline dyes (—Rs. 17.84 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—nearly 1-1/4 million lb. and—Rs. 14.09 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (—over 1 million lb. and—Rs. 13.02 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 7.14 lakhs) and silk, raw (—Rs. 6.55 lakhs). Imports of silk manufactures, motor cars, including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof and machinery and mill-work, however, showed increases of Rs. 11.5 lakhs Rs. 10.45 lakhs and Rs. 4.79 lakhs respectively.

SHIPMENT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Shipment of gold amounted to Rs. 9.52 crores as against Rs. 7.51 crores in the corresponding period of 1932-33 and nil in the same period of 1931-32, and those of silver to Rs. 5,942 against Rs. 51,405 and Rs. 13,500 respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 5.13 crores as against Rs. 2.51 crores and Rs. 7.14 crores, showing a rise of Rs. 2.62 crores, or 104 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period of 1932-33 but a fall of Rs. 2 crores, or 28 per cent from those for the same perod of 1931-32. The rise of Rs. 2.62 crores in mainly due to increased shipments of raw cotton (plus 39,039 tons and plus Rs. 2.38 crores). Shipments of raw wool and cotton twist and yarn also increased by 1-3/4 million lb. and nearly 1 million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 6.42 lakhs and Rs. 3.03 lakhs in value respectively and those of myrabollams by Rs. 4.59 lakhs.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 29.82 lakhs as against Rs. 29.23 lakhs and Rs. 50.45 lakhs respectively.—A. P.

NEW ORISSA PROVINCE

Committee Appointed To Fill In Details Of Picture

SIMLA, June 24.

At the close of the Third Session of the Round Table Conference, the Secretary of State announced the intention of His Majesty's Government that Orissa should enter into the future Federation of India as a distinct province. Accordingly the proposals for constitutional reform embodied in the White Paper to treat Orissa as a Governor's province in the Federation of India with boundaries as indicated in the footnote to proposal 61.

Preliminary administrative preparation is a necessary condition to the establishment of a new Province, particularly which for the future of Orissa province [illegible] be taken from three existing provinces. Without in any way prejudging the final decision of Parliament on the future treatment of Orissa as a Governor's province the Government of India consider it to their advantage that the administrative problems incidental to the creation of a new province should be brought under early examination.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

They have, therefore, decided with approval of the Secretary of State to set up a committee of enquiry for the purpose. The Committee will conduct its investigation on the basis of boundaries proposed in the White Paper. The considerations and selection of boundaries will lie wholly outside the Committee's purview. The Committee's headquarters will be Cuttack subject to discretion with Chairman to transfer to Ranchi when necessary or desirable.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference are to consider and make recommendations as regards (1) location of headquarters of province, (2) site, extent and approximate cost of new accommodation required at headquarters or districts including Government House, Secretariat, Council Chamber and residences for senior officials posted at headquarters and any provisional accommodation that be necessary before permanent buildings are ready, (3) affiliation of Orissa with one or more adjoining provinces in the matter of High Court and University with its constituent colleges of medical science, veterinary, engineering etc., and any other institutions, (4) territorial charges and their headquarters, in particular question whether Kondmals should be amalgamted with Kond areas in Ganjam—whether Angul should be made subdivision of Cuttack district, (5) whether the new province would provide sufficient scope for cadre of its own in any of all India Services or whether officers from outside should be deputed for limited periods and entitled to exchange, (6) any other subject that may be referred to the Committee by the Government of India.—

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO PROBLEMS.

A resolution by Reforms Office announces the appointment of a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Hubback I. C. S., to inquire into the administrative problems incidental to the creation of New Orissa Province, but unconnected with the question of boundaries. The members are 1. Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahandit. 2. Rai Bahadur Loknath Misra. 3. Babu Birbar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra. 4. Mr. Madhusudandas. 5. Rao Sahib N. Ramamurti Naidu. 6. Mr. W. O. Mewsam, I. C. S., and 7. Mr. N. Senapati I. C. S. Mr V. Ramaswami I. C. S., will act as secretary. The terms of reference include location of headquarters of the province, and affiliation of Orissa with one or more adjourning province in matter of high court, university, medical science, veterinary, engineering etc.—A. P.

BOMBAY TENANTS MEETS

Support Bakhle's Bill

Under the auspices of the Bombay tenants Association a public meeting was held at Hira Baug near the C. P Tank when Mr. R. B. Paymastnr was voted to the Chair. The Chairman in explaining the object of the meeting stated that the principal resolution to be brought forward at the meeting was in support of the Bill of Mr. Bakhale introduced in the Bombay legislative Council which was to come up for first reading in August. The Bill proposed a decrease by 25 p. c. in the rent at which premises were let in January 1930. This, said Mr. Paymaster, was a very moderate reduction, when it is taken into consideration that during the War the standard rent had been fixed by making an increase of 60 p. c. to the rent in 1916

It was then moved that the meeting of tenants gave its hearty support to Mr. Bakhale's Bill. Mr. Rane, Mr. Bhandarkar, and Rajvaidya Hirji Jivram spoke in favour of the motion.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings thanked the several speakers a swell as the Association that had convened the meeting for the trouble they had taken and expressed his approval of the views expressed at the meeting.

MADRAS UKASE TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

Communique Dubs Harijan Movement As Political And Bans Their Participation In It

MADRAS, June 25.

A Government communique says that it has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain Government servants have participated in the propaganda for the removal of untouchability.

While it is true that in many respects the campaign against Untouchability is primarily a social reform movement, it has by conjunction and circumstances become controversial, and in many respects, a political movement.

It is, therefore, incorrect for Government servants to take up publicly any attitude of support or opposition, as any public utterances or writings by them either for or against the movement might embarrass relations between the Government and certain sections of the Hindu community.

This statement does not involve any change of policy of the Government as regards the use of roads, wells etc. by members of the Depressed Classes.—A. P.

THE CORAL PRINCESS

NAPLES. (By Mail.)

Coral is the favourite ornament of the Crown Princess of Italy. She has just entrusted the Director of the Royal School of Engraving with the task of removing the brilliants from one of her necklaces and substituting coral.

At an important reception recently held her jewellery consisted entirely of coral, both in her necklace and coronet.—Reuter.

SWADESHI

SOLAR Table Salt

Cheaper & Better than Imported Stuff.

FRESH & CLEAN, IT FLOWS FREELY.

2 AS. PER PACKET.

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Minimum Rates	Maximum Benefits.
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,00,00,000
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LAL MILL FABRICS

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Ramwadi Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

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FOR YOUR EYES

ANKHI KHOOSH

EYE DROP

A sure cure for:—

OPHTHALMIA (Conjunctivitis) STYS, SORE, ITCHING or INFLAMED EYES SECRETING flakes of mucus at night Pink eyes in Babies etc.

Stops watering eyes and clears vision.

READ THIS RECOMMENDATION.

ALL INDIA BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 17th June, 1931.

"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is a simple and efficacious remedy in cases of an inflammatory condition of the eyes. It is bland and soothing to the eye. Motorists and travellers, who are out in the open a good deal will find it of special benefit when the eyes are tired and sore from the effects of heat, glare and dust. Its soothing properties will be found beneficial to cinema-goers

"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is non-poisonous, and can therefore be recommended as a simple and safe remedy for use in the home.

(Sd.) R. CRAWFORD HUTCHINSON, Organising Secretary.

Price annas twelve per bottle.

For SKIN TROUBLES

SKINBOONE

LOTION.

Promptly Cures

Ringworm of all kinds.
Weeping Eczema.
Infantile wet eczema.
HERPES, eczema on the scalp.
Dhobi's itch,
Barber's itch.
Watering and itching blisters on the foot and on or between toes known as "Hongkong foot."
DELHI SORES, ETC.

NO OIL, NO GREASE.

Will Not Stain Clothes

It dries up on application.
Will not injure the most delicate skin.

Price—
Large size Re. 1/- per bottle.
Small size As. 10 per bottle.

Stockists.—Kemp, Thompson Taylor, Phillips, Perry, Popular Pharmacy, T. A. Wagh, S. Bros. etc.

INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 24.

July 1933	9.48
October 1933	9.74
December 1933	9.89
January 1934	9.98
March 1934	10.14
May 1934	10.28
Middling Spot	9.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 24.

July	9.43
October	9.73
Middling Spot	9.41

NEW YORK.
New York, June 24.

New York 10-55 a.m.—July and October closed.

New York Noon Call:—July and October closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON .
Liverpool, June 24.

	Opening	Closing
June 1933		5.98
July 1933	5.98	5.96
August 1933		5.96
September 1933		5.96
October 1933	5.97	5.96
November 1933		5.97
December 1933		5.98
January 1934	5.99	5.99
February 1934		6.00
March 1934	6.04	6.02
April 1934		5.03
May 1934	6.08	6.05
Middling Spot		6.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 24.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1933	7.93
October 1933	8.04
November 1933	8.11
January 1934	8.18
March 1934	8.25
May 1934	8.33
July 1934	8.33
M G F Spot	8.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 24.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.30
Fine (Good Staple)	5.42
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.54
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.30
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.45
Choice (Noi 1 Staple)	5.60
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.29
Fine	4.39
Superfine	4.49
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.39
Fine	4.49
Superfine	4.59

LONDON SILVER
London, June 24

Silver—Market is quiet
Spot 18 7/16
Forward 18 9/16

GOLD BAR
London, June 24

Gold Bars fine per oz £6-2-3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 24

Bank Bills 3 months' market rate 0 1/2 per cent to 0 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months' market rate 0 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months' market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months' market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 0 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 0 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 24

T T London on:—

Berlin	14.31
Amsterdam	8.47
Brussels	24.32
Madrid	40.46
Milan	64.68
Berne	17.62
Paris	86.34
Prague	114.25

New York closing cross rate 4.224

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 24

Chartetred Bank of I A and C £1¼ 1/2

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £128

P and O Banking Corporation £10

National Bank of India £40 1/2

Funding Loan 3 per cent £110 3/4

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £99 3/8

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £59 1/2

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £68 1/2

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £80 1/4

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £105 1/2

Consols 2½ per cent £73 1/4

War Loan 3½ per cent £99

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £109 7/8

LONDON METAL
London, June 24

London Metal market is closed.

SEEDS.
London, June 24

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—
No offers

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—
June/July sellers £10-18-9

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton—
June/July sellers £10-12-6

LINSEED
London, June 24

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
June/July sellers £11-13-9

Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—
June/July sellers £10-12-6

Linseed Bombay (London) ton—
June/July sellers £12-2-6

LINSEED OILS
London, June 24

Linseed oil naked London per cwt
July sellers 20
Oct/Dec paid 20/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 24

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb
Spot 3 3/8

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 24

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels
July sellers 23
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels—
July sellers 22/9
Wheat South Australian parcels
July sellers 26

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, June 24

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25—
C & F Calcutta—
July/Sept value per cwt 7/9
Oct/Dec value per cwt 8/1
C & F Bombay—
July/Sept value per cwt 7/9
C & F Karachi
July/Sept value per cwt 7/9

Every EVENING

Life under trying climatic conditions makes many demands upon one's physical resources and if you are to keep fit a stimulant is necessary—naturally one that will react favourably in cases of physical and mental fatigue. Here Nestlé's Malted Milk is of special use on account of its soothing qualities.

Doctors advise it

Doctors will tell you that a glass of Nestlé's Malted Milk taken every evening will give you renewed energy and supply your body with the additional nourishment it requires. Easily soluble, Nestlé's Malted Milk takes but a few seconds to prepare.

Rs 1/8 per 1lb tin

NESTLÉ'S Malted Milk

NESTLÉ'S MALTED MILK IS OBTAINABLE IN ALL GOOD GROCERS SHOPS THROUGHOUT INDIA. ASK FOR THE NEW ULTRA-HYGIENIC TIN PACKING.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman And Co.)
INDORE, June 25.

Wheat seed and cotton, Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.—
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 26.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 23—24.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18—20.
Gram Rs. 15—16.
Tilseed Rs. 34—40.
Linseed Rs. 21.
Jawar Rs. 15—16.
Barley Rs. 15—17.
Maka Rs. 6—8.
Lintal Rs. 17—18.
Cottonseed Rs. 10.
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal, Rs. 70—75.
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 68—75.
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11.
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 12.
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 9.
Wheat Flour Chapad per Bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3.

SHARES:—
P N Bhandari Ltd. L State Mills Rs. 40.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 374.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 227.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) Rs. 150.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 115.
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 93.
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 10.
Navayouga Mills Ltd. Rs. 5.
Bhagaratha Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. Rs. 12.
Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 130.
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 25.
Hukumchand Jute Ltd Rs 19
Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 19.

BULLION:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 32.
Silver Rs. 57.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 16th June 1933:

LIABILITIES.

	Rupees
Subscribed capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,17,50,000
Public deposits	6,66,41,000
Other deposits	73,12,78,000
Sundries	1,66,61,000
Total Rupees	92,25,80,000

The above balance sheet includes:

Deposits in London	£939,700
Advances and Investments in London	£923,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£260,300
Percentage 23.04.	
Bank Rate 3-1/2 p.c.	

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government securities	37,53,28,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,21,30,000
Ways and means advances to the Government of India	5,50,00,000
Loans	3,73,35,000
Cash Credits	19,06,02,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	21,30,000
Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	21,30,000
purchased	257,49,000
Dead stock	2,62,90,000
Sundries	68,80,000
Balances with other Banks	34,44,000
Total	73,48,88,000
Cash	18,76,92,000
Total Rupees	92,25,80,000

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 95,07,000 Decrease.

Other Deposits Rs. 36,89,000 Increase

ASSETS.

Bank's investments Rs. 40,38,000 Decsease.

Loans Rs. 1,49,000 Increase.

Cash Credits Rs. 15,16,000 Decrease.

Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 24,86,000 Increase.

Cash Rs. 1,26,02,000 Increase.

Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India Rs. 1,50,00,000 Decrease

Percentage 23.044

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 22.

Our Sugar Market ruled firm during the early part of the week and quiet and weak during the latter part of the week under review; offtake being on a moderate scale. However, at the close of the week the market ruled steady. It is reported that one prominent European Importer sold about 500 tons Java White, July shipment at about Rs. 5|19 to Rs. 5|2. It was also reported that one Japanese Importer sold about 300 tons July Shipment at about Rs. 5|2 per cwt. Besides these, there was some business amongst the dealers for Ready, named Steamers and June|July shipments. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Ready	15|2!- &	15|13
S.S. Rajput	5|5|6 &	5|4!-
May	5|5|6 &	5|4!-
June	5|2!- &	5|1|6
July	5|1|9 &	5|1|6
July|Septr.	5|2|9 &	5|2|3
Aug|Septs.	5|3|3 &	5|2|6
Oct|Decr.	5|4!- &	5|3|3

0 RE1.R

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Javais unchanged at F. 5-3|4. London Raw Sugar prices declined by about 3|4d. and New York prices declined by 7 points in Ready and 3 to 5 points in Forward.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI.

Calcutta is reported to be steady throughout and Karachi Market ruled firm during the early part and middle of the week under review and quiet at the close.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. 'Ranee' arrived during the week with about 21,000 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. 'Rajput' and S.S. 'Subedar' are expected to arrive on about the 24th June and 7th July with about 6,750 and 15,000 bags respectively. It is also reported that S.S. 'Fusijama' and S.S. 'Sumatra' will leave Java on about the 28th June.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 40,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5|6|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Rajput 5|4|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Subedar 5|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Fusijama 5|1|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sumatra Rs. 5|1|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Begum Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment:—
May Rs. 5|4|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
June Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
July Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
July|Sept. Rs. 5|2|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Aug|Sept. Rs. 5|2|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Oct|Decr. Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|2 per cwt.
Narkatia Ganj Birla Swadeshi Rs. 23|3 per six Mds.
TONE:—Steady.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(Mesrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.):—

Bombay, June 23

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777; Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-4-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-9-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 6-10-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9-14-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12-6-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-12-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Superfine Texol Rs. 36-12-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7; Bleaching powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide German, large packing Rs. 8-8-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 41-11-0; Soda Ash, German Rs. 6-12-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 32|7; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 31; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 23.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-9-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-3; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-0; Antimony Salt Rs 0-6-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-6; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-6-2.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Silver Hesitant

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report dated June 7th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £186,331,837 on the 31st ultimo, an increase of £343,170 as compared with the previous Wednesday.—

Further purchases of bar gold have been announced by the Bank of England the total acquired during the week being £316,847.

In the open market substantial amounts of gold have been available. Purchases on Continental account continued, but most of the supplies were taken for destinations not disclosed.

Quotations duding the week:—

	Equivalent per fine ounce.	Sterling.
June 1st	122s/11d.	13s/9.88d.
June 2nd	122s/5d.	13s/10.55d.
June 3rd	122s/4d.	13s/10.67d.
June 6th	122s/6d.	13s/10.44d.
June 7th	122s/- .	13s/11.12d.
Average for the above 5 days	122s/5.2d.	13s/10.53d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 29th ultimo to mid-day on the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	69,862
Netherlands	115,694
France	17,352
Switzerland	148,292
Iraq	14,547
U. S. A.	90,862
British West Africa	64,709
British South Africa	140,910
British India	886,677
Australia	170,382
British Malaya	24,300
New Zealand	19,136
Hongkong	12,800
Canada	422,512
Other countries	12,126
	£2,210,061

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£236,875
France	194,233
Switzerland	19,800
Other countries	994
	£450,902

Shipments of gold from Bombay last week amounted to about £933,000. The s.s. "Carthage" carried £898,000, consigned to London and £29,000 to Marseilles and the s.s. "President Garfield" £96,000 consigned to Marseilles.

SILVER.

The market has been steadily supported during the past week and as sellers have been more hesitant, prices have shown some improvement. There has been a fair speculative demand, and the Indian Bazaars have also bought, whilst America, without being disposed to press, continued to give supports. Supplies have again been forthcoming from Continental sources, and at the higher prices China sold, whilst some re-sales were made by speculators.

At about the present level, the undertone appears fairly good, but the market remains very sensitive.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 29th ultimo, to mid-day on the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£131,546
Germany	21,519
Iraq	9,946
Portuguese East Acrica	5,840
France	2,754
Australia	13,783
Canada	15,521
Other countries	2,920
	£203,329

EXPORTS.

Denmark	£ 2,345
U. S. A.	91,060
British India	55,651
French Possessions in India	10,550
France	2,971
Irish Free State	1,221
Other countries	1,796
	£165,594

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. Std. Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
June 1st	18.7/8d.	18.15/16d.
June 2nd	19.1/16d.	19.1/8d.
June 3rd	19.7/16d.	19.1/2d.
June 6th	19.1/4d.	19.1/4d.
June 7th	19.3/16d.	19.1/4d.
Average for the above 5 days.	19.162d.	19.212d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).	
May 31st	35.3/8 cents
June 1st	35.5/8 ,,
June 2nd	35.3/4 ,,
June 3rd	35.1/2 ,,
June 5th	35.13/16 ,,
June 6th	35.5/8 ,,

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 1st instant to the 7th instant was dol. 4.06,3/4 and the lowest dol. 3.97.1/2.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 31st ultimo consisted of about 136,000,000 ounces in sycee, 262,500,000 dollars and 6,960 silver bars as compared with 136,400,000 ounces in sycee, 257,500,000 dollars and 6,960 silver bars on the 27th ultimo:—

Statistics for the month of May last are appended:—

BAR SILVER.

	Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Highest price	20.1/2d.	20.9/16d.
Lowest price	18.3/16d.	18.1/4d.
Average	19.046d.	19.097d.

BAR GOLD.

	per fine ounce.
Highest price	124s/8d.
Lowest price	122s/5d.
Average	123s/4.54d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodity Market Featueless

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON June 24.

On the money market, recent abundance of supplies was less evidenced due chiefly to preparations to meet the half-year end requirements Nevertheless, this week's treasury bills have been alloted at the reduced average rate 7s. 10d. owing to keen demand of home banks.

On the Stock Exchange, there were some good features, but in most sections, business was restricted by end account influences

Commodity markets were quiet and featureless.

WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION

RUGBY, June 24.

Negotiations which have been proceeding privately in London between great wheat producing countries are, it is recorded, nearing successful conclusion. A substantial reduction in acreage under wheat amounting to 15 per cent. as proposed by America is stated to have the approval of Canada and Argentine. The Australian approval is confidently awaited.—B.O.W.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 23

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the followeng quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Latest prices:—

Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock £73

Attock Oil Co. Ltd £0-10-3

Bengal Iron 7½ per cent Preference £0-6-6

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ordy Stock £84

Burma Corporation Ltd £0-14-0

Calcutta Tramways (Ordy) £1-1-0

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-3

De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. £1-2-0

East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord £1-5-0B

Eastern Bank Ltd £5-11--

Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn £129

Imperial Airways Ltd Ord £1-8-3

Indian Copper Corporation Ord £0-2-0

Indian Iron & Steel 7½ per cent Debs £93

London & Rhodesian Mining & Land £0-4-0

Nitrate Railway Ordy £2-19-6

Rangoon Electric Tram & S ord £1-15-0B

Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly. 4½ per cent Deb £76

Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent Debentures £108

Tata Power 7½ per cent 'B' Debs 1939/50 £108-0-0B

Great Western Railway Ord Stock £39-0-0

Cables & Wireless 7½ per cent Ord A Stock £25-15-0

Canadian Pacific Rly Com Stock Dol 20.0

Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 per cent Pref 1923 £25-10-0

San Paulo Coffee 7½ per cent (1926) £62-15-0

CHILD BORN IN CINEMA HALL

A few days ago at a local cinema a Burmese woman gave birth to a baby while witnessing a Burmese picture.

It is understood that the management of the Cinema have rewarded the woman for according to Burmese belief, this is a good omen and means good fortune for the cinema.

Ma Mya Khin of Kyauksayit village, Mergui, reported that at about 9 p.m. on the night of 22nd May, four men, armed with a gun forced their way into her house and seizing her demanded money. Her husband was shot at but fortunately the gun misfired, and he put them to flight by throwing ground glass into their eyes.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS.

June 24

S S City of Winnipeg for Liverpool: 28 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 80 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 75 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

For Dunkirk: 333 bags poppy seed T S Thadani and Sons.

For Antwerp: 124 bags mustard seed T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk: 110 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe: 400 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 88 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe: 302 bales cotton raw N Futehally

S S Altai Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

IMPORTS

June 24

S S Altai Maru Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Tokyo: 60 cases cotton yarn; 500 cases beer; 105 cases cotton shirtings; 215 cases clocks; 160 cases rubber goods.

From Nagoya: 770 cases porcelainware; 550 cases cotton shirtings; 380 cases glassware; 255 cases wood chests.

From Osaka: 500 casks coal pitch; 180 casks chemicals; 70 casks cycle parts; 100 casks wire nails; 150 casks rubber goods; 90 casks enamelware; 50 casks celluloide goods; 2423 bundles wire; 943 bundles pipes; 230 cases cotton yarn; 130 cases silk yarn; 50 cases umbrellas; 430 cases cotton shirtings; 370 cases cotton piecegoods; 80 cases copper wire; 600 bundles brassware; 700 cases glassware; 40 cases rayon piecegoods.

From Kobe: 460 cases cotton piecegoods; 200 cases silk goods; 30 cases rubber goods; 40 cases celluloide goods; 50 cases glassware; 40 cases musical instruments; 250 cases porcelainware; 430 cases canvas shoes; 30 cases rayon yarn; 50 cases rayon goods; 60 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 55 cases camphor; 25 cases soap; 50 cases silk yarn; 215 cases beer; 180 cases cotton shirtings; 550 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings.

From Moji: 150 bundles brassware; 50 casks cement; 10 cases vegetable wax; 195 cases soap; 33 cases copperware; 320 cases paper; 24 cases glassware.

From Mieke: 120 drums sulphud.

From Hongkong: 715 pieces lumber; 774 cases fire crackers; 225 bags sugarcandy.

From Shanghai: 50 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore; 30 cases nutmegs; 149 bags gum benzamin; 167 bags rattans; 2330 bags betelnuts; 50 bags damarbatu; 47 bags pineapples; 1396 bags sago flour.

From Colombo: 20 bags plumbago; 73 bundles gunnies.

NIZAM'S DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Sajada Nasheen Removed From Durga Shareef

HYDERABAD, June 24.

The Sajada Nasheen (keeper) of Gulbarga Sharee Durga, which contains the tomb of celebrated Muslim saint, Bandanawaz has been removed from the position by His Exalted Highness the Nizam on disciplinary grounds. This is a sequel to a Firman issued on May 8, in which the Nizam warned the Sajada Nasheen, that the Government while not concerned with his private affairs, was responsible to public for the proper administration of the Durgas in the State and would be compelled to take disciplinary action against him, unless he reformed his ways.

In this connection serious complaints had been received from reliable sources. The Sajada did not pay any heed to this warning, and did not mend his ways. Therefore the Government was not prepared to overlook such irregularities in future.

The Firm an issued in the Gazettee Extraordinary to-day says that in view of the fact that the Sajada Nasheen did not mend his conduct and continued to ignore Government's warning he should make over the charge of Durga to his elder son who during his minority would be assisted by a manager nominated by the Government in carrying out his duties.—A. P.

Rudyard Kipling has been unanimously elected as an Associate Member of Institute De France.

Prince of Wales who celebrated the 39th anniversary of his birthday visited at midnight naval Greenwich.—B.O.W.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 23.
(CORRESPONDING).

	Season to-date.	This Season week.	1931.32.	1932.	
Total in sight (excluding Linters)	13,170	221	14,471	62	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding Linters)	5,604	230	4,935	51	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	7,705	137	8,341	113	,,
Of which to Japan	1,517	15	2,234	39	,,
Of which to China	277	10	1,034	21	,,
Of which to G.B.	1,350	27	1,272	7	,,
Of which to Germany	1,779	30	1,554	21	,,
Stock at New York	....	197	....	204	,,
Stocks at U.S. Ports	.....	3,576	.....	3,602	,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	.....	1,393	.....	1,449	,,
World's visible supply	.....	9,172	.....	9,118	,,
Of which American Cotton	.....	7,215	.....	7,160	,,
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding Linters)	12,750	400	12,508	201	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	8,556	74	9,822	44	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashad Shud 3. 1989
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 2. 1352
Parsi—Deh 23. 1302
Sunrise—6h. 3m
Sunset—7h 19m.
Hightide—1-26, 14-28
Lowtide—7-20, 20-34
PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m. Full Moon. 7th July 5h. 21m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, June 28.
Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.
University of Edinburgh, 350th Anniversary: Edinburgh Graduates' meeting at the Bombay University Convocation Hall, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—"Blue Angel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL.—"Men Must Fight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON.—"Kid From Spain." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
CARLTON.—"Prosperity." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE.—"No Man of Her Own." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.—
WEST-END.—"Afzal." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY.—"Man From Toronto." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA.—"Hatamtai." Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMEPERIAL CINEMA.—"Saubhagya Sundari." Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA.—"Sinhgad." Daily 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon: Selection of Indian Gramophone records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone records.
1 p.m. Bombay market: Opening rates.
6 p.m. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permission of the Management)
6-30 p.m. News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
Concert. Homji Sisters.
7-30 p.m. Cotton. Silver. Gold. Seeds. Wheat. Stock Exchange and other market prices.
9 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York opening. Liverpool closing. (or latest available) and Bombay Current rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin "Here and There" by The Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m. Chamber Concert.
Miss Enidblake, L.R.A.M., Piano
Mr. Mehli N. Mehta. I Violin.
Mr. S. Vaz. II Violin
Sig. O. Savini, Viola
Mr. A. J. Saldanha, 'Cello.
1. Trio for Piano. Violin and 'Cello. Op. 8 Chopin.
2. String Quartet. Op. 10. Debussy.
3. Piano Solo—Chorale in "G" Back Myrahess.
4. Violin Solos—Russian Gypsy Airs. Arr. Godfrey Ludlow
(a) Dark Eyes
(b) Two Guitars.
5. Piano Quintet in "F" Minor, Op. 34. Brahms.
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Be Ahead of Others By Seeing 1940 At

THE CAPITOL

City's Leading Talkie Theatre

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"You men who want our love ...listen to our bargain!"

A truly thrilling romance of 1940.

MEN MUST FIGHT

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

with

DIANA WYNYARD

PHILLIPS HOLMES—LEWIS STONE.

Also showing

STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY

IN THEIR LATEST FROLIC

WAY TO PROSPERITY

To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir. Swami Omkar Sachchidanandji. will deliver a public lecture on "The way to prosperity in the present time". Thakor Govindsinhji will sing songs.

THE FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

The ninth annual geneeral meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute. Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha, a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Ervad R. D. Dastur will speak on "The Path of True Faith."

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the following public lectures will be delivered to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m

Lecturer: Prof. R. K. Kulkarni, M.A., (of "Victoria College", Gwalior).

Subject: "International understanding"

Friday 30th June at 6-30 p.m.:

Lecturer: Mr. R. M. Alpaiwalla. Bar-at-Law.

Subject: "Our relation to children."

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Sohrab Naoroji Kanga, B.A. will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on the following subject:

"Rise of Fravashis from Spenta-Mainyu and their function of sustaining the Universe and directing it towards Ahura Mazda."

SETH DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the last month of May 1933, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,197. Among them the number of new admission was 272 classified as stated below:—

Castes:

1 Banias 321 men; 133 women; 139 children; total 593.

2 Brahmins 153 men; 86 women; 72 children; total 291.

3 Bhattias 144 men; 42 women; 39 children; total 225.

4 Other castes 51 men; 26 women; 11 children; total 88.

Total 669 men; 267 women; 261 children; total 1,197.

The average daily attendance was 39.

MUSLIM TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

One Gulam Ali Fida Ali Bhori, working at the Gogaribaug Club, took a dose of a corosive acid at 3 a.m. on Sunday morning with the intention of ending his life. The police came to know about it at about 8 and removed him to the J J Hospital, where he made a statement to the Police that he wanted to commit suicide as he was in monetary difficulties. The man died at 10 a.m.

FATAL FALL FROM TRAIN

One Dayal Khimji, a Gujerati aged about 35 years fell down from a moving G I P Train near Kurla Cabin and died on the spot on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. He was removed to the morgue. An inquest will be held by the Coroner on Monday.

SANITATION ROUND BY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a sanitation round in the B and E wards of the City had been arranged on Sunday the 18th June 1933 when the following gentlemen were present:

(1) Mr. K. J. Dubash, M. A. LL. B., J. P., (2) Dr. Syed Hussein Kadri, (3) Mr. V. R. Setlur, L. C. E., (4) Mr. V. N. Desai. (5) Mr. M. U. Rajab, (6) Mr. Shersingn (Medical Assistant "B" South), (7) Mr. D. S. Savardekar. B. S. (Columbia), and (8) Mr. A. J. Kulkarni.

The party proceeded from the League's Head Office and visited the buffalo stable belonging to one Ramnandan Chingle on Gunpowder Street.

The party then inspected the chawls belonging to Tulsidas Gopaldas, situated just to the South-East of the stable. The passage between the chawls was spotted with heaps of debris, stones and pieces of tiles. Dead rats and refuse were seen in some gullies between the houses.

The party then visited a chawl at the junction of the Anjirwadi Lane (South) and the Rose Cottage Lane. A heap of refuse near the latrines was noticed. It was noted that the privies were on basket system. This system should be removed. The place was stinking. The North East corner of the building was soaked with water that overflowed the gutter. Messrs. Vulcan Insurance Co. are mortgagees in possession of this chawl.

As the party emerged from these chawls' they noticed a stream of water flowing through the housegully between the Laxmi Rice Mill and Shivdas Chapsey's chawl. One enquiry it was found that the tenants had to do all sorts of washing in the space in the gnlly. The latrines too being at a great distance night soil committed by children was seen at the door.

At the junction of the Mount Road and the Anjirwadi a number huts of corrugated iron sheets were seen erected. The rooms in these huts were noticed to be of undersize, and wanting in —sanitary accommodation. The surrounding of these huts is filthy and injurious to the health of the inmates of the huts.

MR. JUSTICE DIVATIA CONGRATULATED

A meeting of the Khar (Lakshminagar) Residents Association was held on Saturday 24th June to congratulate the President of the Association Mr. Divatia on his elevation to the High Court Bench.

Mr. N B Abuvala the Vice-President of the Association who presided on the occasion referred to the various activities of Mr. Divatia and specially to his work for the residents of Khar as the representative of Khar in the Bandra Municipality and congratulated the guest of the evening on the high distinction conferred on him.

Dewan Bahadur G S Rao, an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court and Prof. Almeida the President of the Bandra Municipality also made some observations befitting the occasion.

Mr. Divatia in a felicitous speech replied thanking Khar residents Association for their kind sentiments and good wishes and observed that the little that he was able to accomplish was in a great measure due to the uniform support of his constituency and the co-operation of his colleagues and specially that of the president of the Bandra Municipality. The proceedings terminated after garlanding Mr. Divatia with music and light refreshments.

GIRNI KAMGAR WORKER ARRESTED

Alleged Incitement To Mill Operatives

Mr. M.A. Patkar, Secretary of the Red Girni Kamgar Union was arrested on the morning of 24th instant. Early in the morning at 5 o'clock all of a sudden a batch of 25 policemen along with a sergeant and an inspector, surrounded the place where he lived at Matunga and a few policemen raided the house with torches in hand. Mr. Patkar was lying ill in bed but he was taken away, the police authorities promising to keep him in hospital.

CHARGES.

Mr. Patkar. it is understood, was arrested under Sec. 117-A. for inciting the workers to violence in connection with the strike in the Indian Mill. In the evening a meeting was held in Madanpura congratulating Messrs. Bharadwaj. Desai and Patkar for their services to the working class movement.

Mary Kocsis. of Lorain Ohio. swallowed a pin in 1930. An X-ray examination failed to reveal it. It has now emerged from her big toe.

TWO-WAY ATLANTIC FLIGHT

New Venture Of Mollisons

DEPARTURE ON JULY 7.

Will Start Earlier If Weather Permits

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 25.

The Mollisons couple are again prepared for a spectacular two-way Atlantic flight and have tentatively fixed departure on the 7th of July. They may start earlier even, if the weather is favourable.

CASTE HINDU'S-GIFT TO HARIJANS

CALICUT. June 25.

Mr. T. V. Subbayya Gonndan of Vynad Taluq who died last week in his 28th year has set apart almost the whole of his personal earnings for Harijans uplift work, especially for education of children and establishment of hospitals in Vynad area. The gift consists of 300 acres of land valued at about Rs. 40,000.—A. P.

DIVINE WORDS SAVE LIFE ?

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed to be near the room which had collapsed heard a voice coming from the room and asking for help. The Police officer had a five-minutes conversation with him. The man said that his name was Raghunath Sadasiv and had come to that building on a visit to his friend. He also stated that two persons were lying beside him "dead," as they were completely buried.

On more vigilant search, and the police officer traced the leg of one of the supposed dead men, and found it very cold.

The Salvage Army and the Fire Brigade men immediately set to work, and getting up the adjoining building got entry in to the collapsed room where they could see the head of Raghunath protruding. The legs of the two supposed by dead men were also visible. The men et to work and carefully removed the debris. While they had removed half of the debris, the face of the other man was visible and Raghunath, who was by his side and was at that time drinking water immediately held out the glass of water to the lips of the other man who was gasping for breath.

It took complete four hours to remove Raghunath and his companion whose name also is Raghunath, from the debris. It was a miracle, that when they were brought out, both of them had escaped death. No serious injury was done to their limbs, though they felt terrible pain all over the body.

Fifteen minutes later, the Salvage Army men brought out another man who was completely buried, and on being examined by a doctor, it was found that there was still life, and artificial respiration was resorted to.

All the three were removed to the Hospital.

Vithal Trimbak Muranjan, who was completely buried and was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition, died at the Hospital an hour after he was admitted. The other two have been detained for treatment.

SAVED BY MUTTTERING "RAM, RAM"?

Raghunath Sadasiv, who passed possibly the worst four hours in his life fighting death every minute of it, was interviewed by a Chronicle representative, while he was being removed to the Hospital. about his four hours ordeal. He said:" I never believed that I would live. I had not even a ray of hope that I would see the light of day again. Having given up hope of living, although I did not very much relish living in the present state of unemployment, I began to think of the Lord. I was muttering throughout "Ram Ram", which I believe was the miracle that saved me from death"

TRIALS OF UNEMPLOYED MAN.

Asked as to how it happened Raghunath said: "I am unemployed for the past few days. Three days ago I came to my friend Muranjan and was putting up with him. At about 4-30. I put on my coat to go out.. Muranjan and my other friend were both lying down and Muranjan's wife was sitting. when suddenly the house collaped. and the only thing I remember is my being buried neck-deep in the debris. Poor Muranjan is dead" (at that time he believed that Muranjan was dead.)

SIMLA, June 25.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch. Officiating Auditor General in India, proposes to leave Simla on July 7 on a tour of inspection during the course of which he will visit Nagpur Madras and Bombay before returning to Simla on July 22.—A. P.

BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I. Ry LINE

AJMER, June 24.

The Traffic Superintendent, Ajmer Junction, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires under date to-day:—

Due to breaches on the main line of the metre gauge system of the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Ajmer and Beawar on this morning the 24th instant all traffic has been suspended between Ajmer and Beawar for the present. It is expected to restore communication to-morrow Trains are being run as usual from Ajmer north from Beawar south.—A. P.

MORE BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I. Ry.

ABU ROAD, June 24.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires under date to-day:

Line between Tabiji and Saradhna and Saradhna and Mangalia was breached in several places due to heavy rain at abot 12/30. Transhipment is impossible at present but we hope to tranship or pass trains to-morrow morning. Original 6 down and two down have been cancelled at Beawar and Sendra 5 up and three up at Ajmer and duplicate trains have been arranged.—A. P.

MORE RAILWAY BREACHES

The D T S Mow, B B & C I Rly wiring under date to-day says:—

The line between Singawal and Bijainagar is breached due to floods. Day light transhipment is proceeding. If weather remains fine, it is hoped that through communication will be restored to-morrow evening.—A.P.

The D T S Abu Road, wires under date today: Breaches have not been repaired. Through running is expected in the next 24 hours.—A.P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Kotah, at Lakheri wires :—Line between Lakheri and Laban has been breached and transhipment is not possible to-day. Up and down frontier mails were diverted over G I P Muttra to Bina and Kotah. Transhipment may be possible to-morrow if weather clears.—A.P

HELP TO POOR MYSORE MUSLIM STUDENTS

The President, Mysore State Muslim Conference informs that he has remitted on the 23rd instant a further sum of Rs. 500/- to the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore by means of a draft obtained from the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore for being credited to the Mysore Muslim Scholarship fund. Including this remittance the total amount credited towards the fund so far amounts to Rs. 10000/- (ten thousand).

He appeals to the Muslim Public to take advantage of the unique scheme inaugurated for the benefit of poor and deserving Muslim students whose number is ever increasing and expedite to kindly contribute liberally towards the fund. Their subscriptions may kindly be sent to the address of Nawab Gulam Ahmed Kalami. General Secretary of the Conference residing in No. 25 Kavadi Revannapet, Bangalore City.

STOP PRESS

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS
(Special Cable)

LONGCHAMPS, June 25

One hundred thousand were present including Le Brun and many Englishmen. After two false starts horses got away cleanly. Rodoste lacked confidence and tailed away. Midway Thor ahead. Hundred yards from home Cappiello emerged from ruck hauled over opponent with determination and had a very narrow victory. Lady Granard led in the horse and was presented to the President.

GREEK GOVT'S DRIVE AGAINST TERRORISM

SOFIA, June 25.

Determined to stamp out murder and terrorism of rival Macedonian groups the Government proclaimed curfew order yesterday until midday to-day while police and troops unhampered, raided all houses suspected of harbouring evildoers.—Reuter.

ALFONSO'S PARENTAL AFFECTION

EVIAN LES BAINS, June 25

Having done his duty as King by disinheriting the second son from the rights of succession for marrying a commoner, ex-King Alphonso revealed a more benevolent parental trait to the joy of the newly-wed "Monsieur et Madame de Bourbon" who received an unexpected telegram conveying ex-Kings blessing and good wishes. The couple now contemplate abandoning honeymoon at Tyrol and going instead to visit Alfonso at Fontainebleau.—Reuter's Special.

Sir F. Noyce's Mission To Bombay

Will Confer With Industrialists Concerning Labour Legislation And Indo-Japanese Parleys

Sir Frank Noyce, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, is having a conference with the Millowners at their Association premises this afternoon. The meeting is said to be in connection with the bills implementing the Whitley Commission's recommendations coming for discussion in the July session of the Assembly.

It is stated that after eliciting industrial opinion on these bills, Sir Frank Noyce will go to Poona and will exchange views with the Bombay Governor as these bills have particular reference to Bombay.

Bombay industrialists will probably take advantage of the visit of the Member for Labour and Industry to elicit further information regarding the proposed Indo-Japanese parleys.

Though this subject primarily concerns Sir Joseph Bhore's department, Sir Frank Noyce will have a formal exchange of views and convey the opinion of Bombay industrialists to the Member for Commerce for facilitating negotiations.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the proposed Indo-Japanese parleys will be primarily an inter-governmental affair between the Commerce Member of the Government of India and the Japanese minister delegated by Tokio. Both of these contracting parties will have Indian and Japanese businessmen associated with them. But their stauts will be one of advisers.

Discussions will be mainly centred to replace the Indo-Japanese agreement, which is shortly to expire, by a new agreement which will place Indo-Japanese trade in a more satisfactory and stable footing.

It is understood that the Commerce Member to the Government of India will have representatives of the Indian cotton-growers also in the advisory Board.

ROOSEVELT—DAVIS TALK

NEW YORK, June 25.

Holidaying in yacht "Amberjack" Roosevelt summoned Norman Davis to discuss the World Economic Conference situation aboard.—Reuter.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY at 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BEFORE HE CAME INTO HER LIFE...

She Was Ready to Run Off With the First Traveling Salesman Who Didn't Wear False Teeth and a Girdle!

Without a Doubt, Clark Gable's Greatest . . . the Shooting-Star Record of a Big-City Gambler Who Fell for Small-Town Stuff and Learned to Love It

CLARK GABLE IN "No Man of Her Own"

WITH CAROLE LOMBARD DOROTHY MACKAILL

A Paramount Picture

PARAMOUNT NEWS

(By Air Mail).

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

In All The World, No Show Like This!

Maurice CHEVALIER in "LOVE ME TONIGHT" with JEANETTE MacDONALD

CHARLIE RUGGLES, CHARLES BUTTERWORTH and MYRNA LOY

A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION

A Paramount Picture

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1933

COMMUNALISM RAMPANT

The Bombay Corporation will be called upon this afternoon to take into consideration one of the most deplorable documents that has ever been produced by one of its own committees. The Corporation has in the past made a just boast of healthy immunity from the communal virus that infects so many public institutions in the country, but during the past two or three years evidence has been accumulating that this disease has at last communicated its poison to the governing body of "Urbs Prima in Indis." And the report submitted by the Committee on "the question of permitting the establishment of a new private market in the Lalbaug area" oozes communalism from every pore.

COMPLETE EXPOSURE.

The Committee had its origin in communal mischief-making and its report represents the final triumph of communal mischief-mongers. It is amazing that men like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. L.R. Tairsee and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, who claim to be stern opponents of communalism, should have put their signatures to a document of such a questionable character. What is more amazing is, that Parsi members like Messrs. Mody, Gamudia and Hirjibehedin should also have signed it, unless we accept the inference, which we are reluctant to do, that they have also been infected with the communal virus and lent their support to a proposal which will result, if it is adopted, in some profit to a member of their own community.

The final seal of its communalistic character is set upon the whole affair by the fact that, every Muslim member of the Committee has repudiated the report, which is graced or disgraced by several pages of dissenting minutes (two of them by Hindu members). These constitute a complete exposure of the communalistic spirit which has inspired the report and entirely demolish its pretensions to be a fair and just, a reasonable and logical or even a feasible solution of the problem placed before it.

HISTORY OF TROUBLE.

The nature of that problem can be very briefly stated. There is a private licensed market at Lalbaug, which is the property of certain Mussalmans. It is an adequate, spacious structure, conforming to sanitary and all other requirements and had never been the subject of any complaint or trouble of any sort, until an incident, during the riots, was taken advantage of by mischievous persons to incite the Hindu stallholders, who form the majority to abandon it. They were then further incited to take up their quarters on a vacant plot belonging to the Improvement Trust, where they flourished in insanitary triumph for a long period without paying rent or conforming to any of the requirements of the Municipal Bye-laws.

This in itself was a scandal which reflects no credit on either the Municipal or Improvement Trust authorities who allowed it to continue for so long. Subsequently, they removed to another plot belonging to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, who, no doubt, eagerly accepted the opportunity to get their vacant land taken up for this or any other purpose. The owners of the pre-existing market have, it seems, recovered their trade to a certain extent, but they have naturally suffered very heavy loss, which is principally due to the failure of the Municipality to afford them the protection to which they were undoubtedly entitled.

MISCHIEF-MONGERS' WORK.

The Committee was appointed to consider whether it was desirable to permit the establishment of a new private market in the area. "Prima faciae" it would obviously not be desirable to have two private markets within half-a mile of one another or less, and the owners of the existing market certainly could never have expected that in return for the investment of their capital in a spacious and well-equipped building and serving the requirements of the locality all these years, the Municipal authorities would have the effrontery to dump a rival market down in close proximity to their own, a step which is morally, if not legally, a gross breach of an obvious understanding. Nor do we believe, it can be honestly contended that there is any demand for a new market.

We have not the least doubt that left to themselves, the Hidu stall-holders in the present unauthorised new market would have returned to their old quarters as soon as the communal trouble of last year, which turned the whole of Bombay inside out for the time being, had blown over. But those, who make it their business to fish in troubled waters on these occasions and saw profit for themselves if this particular trouble was handled the right way and made a settled communal issue, also saw to it that the trouble was not allowed to subside.

The Committee have gravely neglected their duty by refusing to investigate the causes of the problem they were set to investigate. Instead, they have quibbled over the question as to whether there is any legal or technical bar to the establishment of two markets in one area, the majority having apparently made up their minds to help their own friends from the outset. And they conclude a jejeune and perfunctory report with the recommendation that the establishment of a new market, meaning the granting of a licence to the existing unauthorised one, should be authorised.

NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

We trust the Corporation will have more respect for itself than to endorse this mischievous recommendation. Our own view is that, in this instance as in all such matters, the Municipality should not delegate what is a public utility service either to public companies or private firms. But that should not blind us to the need for doing justice to individuals with whom they have entered into what amounts to a contract. If they are unable to get out of the difficulty in any other way, the best thing the Municipality can do is to take over the existing market itself at a valuation. The prospect of the existence of two competitive markets, based on the assumption of communal rivalry is from any point of view, intolerable, and the matter will have to be considered afresh, either by a new committee or by a new decision to be taken by a full meeting of the Corporation itself.

Fate Of The W. P.

The memorandum submitted by the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber frankly tells the Joint Parliamentary Committee that, the Princes have not yet made up their minds, and what is more, they do not know whether they will be able to do so at an early date. The memorandum also shows that the Princes are unable to decide as to whether it would be a wise thing for them to join the Federation at all. They are not satisfied with the White Paper and they want it to be made even more reactionary in certain respects to protect their special privileges and rights.

It is now evident that the late Jam Saheb was speaking for the majority of Princes when he said that they were opposed to the Federal Scheme and that they wanted to have nothing to do with it. So far, the memorandum informs us, only 19 out of 109 members of the Princes' Chamber have favoured confederation, and the rest want time to think over the matter. All this makes it plainer than ever that the Federal Plan will not be accepted by the Princes, except on their own terms and conditions.

It is immaterial to us whether the Princes agree to join the Federation or not, but their influence on British Indian political affairs will not be wholesome and progressive and will do great harm to the country. It is curious that, while the British Indian delegates are to be prohibited from discussing the 'domestic affairs of the States," and they are to bear "no direct taxation," it is open to the States to interfere with the "domestic affairs" of British Indians, and tax them to capacity; in fact, the Indian Princes are there to do anything they like with British Indian affairs, while the latter are prohibited from even referring to the mal-administration in the States. Some of the more important States have already signified their unwillingness to join. The Standing Committee of the Chamber, moreover, wants permission to join in a body "collectively through confederation," as they would call it, so that they may have a preponderating voice in the conduct of affairs in British India. No doubt, they will be able to bargain better if they join collectively, and influence the policies of the Government more easily.

No patriotic Indian will shed tears if the Federation goes by the board and the whole White Paper scheme crashes to the ground, for no reputable British Indian politician wants it and the Princes both dislike and fear it. It is evident that, as far as they are concerned, the whole scheme is in the air, and may vanish one day before the onslaughts of its critics. In the end Sir Samuel Hoare, if he and his precious document are to survive, will have to beg for the assistance of the Congress, through Mahatma Gandhi, to make any decent pretence of giving India a constitution that would be acceptable by Indians even as a small instalment of self-government. And we believe, it will be seen in the end that this is what he and his Cabinet colleagues have had in their minds all along.

A FINAL CHALLENGE

Pandit Malaviya has thrown out a fresh and final challenge to Sir Samuel Hoare to "play the gentleman" but we doubt if the knight will have the courage or straightforwardness to accept it. Sir Samuel having shown the effrontery to question the veracity of the Pandit, the latter has now released for publication the statements of fourteen delegates to the Calcutta session of the Congress unanimously supporting the statement he issued in April and giving the lie direct to the explanations put forward in the Government communique for the injuries suffered by them. He also declares that he has himself seen the marks of injuries "which some of them still bear on their persons." He again challenges Sir Samuel to submit all these statements to the test of a public inquiry.

So much damaging evidence against the police has accumulated by now, including the disinterested testimony of the American eye-witness Mr. Bancroft, that Government are hardly likely to institute an independent inquiry. Nor are they likely to accept the other standing challenge of the Pandit to prosecute him for making false allegations.

The public will therefore draw their own inferences from Government's attitude. They have ample material on which to base their conclusions, even apart from the familiar ways of the police in dealing with self-assertive Congressmen. Do Government realise what a sorry spectacle they present to the bar of world opinion in dealing with inoffensive men, who as a rule cheerfully accept suffering which they invite, who protest only when they are subjected to wanton cruelty and humiliations and who expect that a civilised Government will at least not question their veracity before it is tested by a just inquiry?

M. L. A.'s WHO NEGLECT THEIR DUTY

Absenteeism Has Become Feature Of The Sessions

(By "A FREQUENT VISITOR TO THE ASSEMBLY.")

The Legislative Assembly has been in existence now for 13 years, and the electorates have returned members good, bad and indifferent. There is no punishment provided for any member who is either good or bad; but there is punishment for any one who is indifferent.

It is in the form of a section in the Government of India Act, which reads as follows:

"If, for a period of two consecutive months, a member is absent from India, or is unable to attend to the duties of his office, the Governor General 'may', by notification, declare that the member's seat is vacant."

I have watched the Legislative Assembly from the Visitors' Gallery for a number of years, and have often times noticed the absence of many members, almost as if it is their habit. I want to know if any action has been taken under the said section in respect of any member, who absented himself for more than two full sessions and, who has been found to be "unable to attend to his duties." Though the word in the section is "may," being permissive and not "shall" meaning obligatory, still the Governor General, or, to be more correct, the Government of India, if only they were as mindful of the presence of the non-official members as they 'are' of the nominated ones, should have used this section in one or two justifiable cases, at least as a warning to those who show an inclination to be persistently truant.

THE ABSENTEES.

There have been cases in which nominated official members from the Provinces, whenever they cannot come in time, have been replaced temporarily by officials of the Government of India. There have also been cases in which non-official nominated members, when they happen to be absent, have been replaced promptly by individuals selected on the spot. I am told that, a few years ago, a nominated member of the Assembly was compelled to send in his resignation by cable from over the seas in order to enable the Government to fill the vacancy.

In the case, however, of the elected non-officials nothing has so far been done or is known to have been done. It is worth while for the few vigilant members of the Assembly to put questions and ascertain how many non-official elected members and which of them have been absent during the various terms of the Assembly since its inception.

I know that during the Delhi session of 1932, the following were absent:—Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan, Mr. Rajaram Pandyan, Mr. Gopika Roman Roy and U Tung Aung.

In the Simla session of 1932, besides Sir Shanmukam Chetty and Haji Abdulla Haroon, who had gone to the Ottawa Confer-

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

WILL SIR PATRICK EXPLAIN?

It would be interesting to know on whose representations and on what information the Commissioner of Police decided to ban the meeting which was to have been held under the auspices of the Goan Union on Sunday.

From our own knowledge of the controversy, which this meeting was intended to discuss, and enquiries we have made since the ban was imposed, we are of the very definite opinion that, the suggestion of a likely breach of the peace was wholly extravagant, and the ban quite unjustified.

We ask again, therefore, what information Sir Patrick Kelly had before him on which he took this decision to interfere with the right of free speech in the Goan community.

As far as we have been able to ascertain nobody on either side apprehended a breach of the peace, though it is notorious that ventilation of certain strong grievances of the Goans would be obnoxious to the representative of the Portuguese Government in Bombay.

But what concern has Sir Patrick Kelly with that?

SPITEFUL CHARGES

Even retired members of the I.C.S. ought to have some sense of proportion and loyalty to their colleagues. But they evidently believe that everything is fair in politics. That is the only charitable explanation we have of the spiteful charges against Indian officers, made by I. C. S. witnesses before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

If there is nepotism among Indians, there is nepotism among Englishmen. They often give preference to incompetent Whites, by suppressing the claims of competent Indians.

But to make a general and sweeping charge against all Indians is as monstrous as to make similar charges against British officials in India.

We are glad that three ex-Viceroys publicly testified to the honesty of purpose of Indian officials and their loyalty to them. By such unfounded charges these retired Civilians rule themselves out of court as unreliable and unscrupulous witnesses.

HITLER'S RAPACITY

Hitler's Germany is creating enemies all round. It was Poland one day, Austria the next and now it is Soviet Russia.

Some time ago we wrote in these columns that Dr. Rosenburg, Hitler's Foreign Office expert, had proposed to some of the Powers that Germany should be allowed to compensate itself by annexing large slices of Russian territory, while the whole of Europe looked on benevolently at this robbery.

Europe's part was not only to keep itself neutral, but threaten Russia if she resisted. Germany was to be the guardian angel of the world against Russian Bolshevism.

Unfortunately for Hitler, nobody takes Germany and her spokesmen seriously, and the Powers gave the cold shoulder to these monstrous proposals. Russia cannot take things lying down and she is bound to protest. It is foolish to suppose for a moment that the Soviet is going to allow itself to be looted by every free-booting country in Europe, including Germany.

A NAZI INVENTION?

To allow Germany arms equality in her present mood would amount to letting loose a mentally unhinged incendiary on the world at large. She must not be allowed to repeat her crimes of 1914 and unleash the dogs of war against her neighbours.

Whatever hardship it may mean to a whole people, the good of the world must be considered first. Germany is creating history every hour, and the cup of humiliation of both Jews and Socialists is overflowing.

The flight of foreign planes over Whilemstrasse is probably a cock-and-bull story invented by the Nazis, and with a kept Press ready to publish any lies, it was given the fullest publicity.

A flight of planes cannot be organised without publicity. Where did these planes come from?

BELATED EFFORT

The Bombay Government are never in haste to help industries.

A year ago a Committee, convened under the chairmanship of Mr. B. S. Kamat, advocated the establishment of several sugar factories in the irrigated tracts of the Deccan.

What the Government have done or are about to do to give effect to this recommendation we do not know. But they have made further inquiries and are now perhaps considering the results of those enquiries.

In a communique on the subject the Director of Information says that a special Engineer's Enquiry Committee has recommended the construction of a railway and more roads in certain irrigated areas, probably to make sugar factories more remunerative.

But meanwhile a large number of sugar factories have already been started in other parts of the country and it is said these are more than enough for India.

There is, therefore, every fear of Bombay's effort being belated.

Readers' Views

SUBURBAN JUSTICE

From "Justice Seeker."

Mr. Waman's letter under the above caption in the "Chronicle" issue of 19th inst. really deserves careful consideration on the part of the High Court authorities. It is really a pity that the Suburban Courts, both First Class Magistrates' and Sessions, should take an extremely lenient view of the offences committed in their area, which if committed within the city limits would meet with a different sort of award. When a Bombay Presidency Magistrate sentences a person to 2 years' R. I. for stealing a necklace worth Rs. 2 (see the papers of 20th inst.), the Suburban Magistrates let go the most heinous offenders (with previous convictions) with a negligible punishment of a day or so or a petty fine.

In addition to Mr. Waman's instance, I cite another case which may be further supplemented by innumerable other cases if the High Court authorities care to make a close scrutiny of all the cases recently decided in the said courts.

In Oct 1931, one Vishram Devji attacked his respectable and well-known neighbour family at Malad with a gang of about 20 mavalies whom he had imported from Bombay under the pretext of performing his mother's "Shradh" ceremony. This Vishram, not only came with 20 mavalies to attack two male and three female members of the said family without practically any cause, but chose a time when both the male members of the family were asleep in their house and the surrounding male neighbours were in office. At 1 p.m. with his gang he entered the premises dragged the chief of the family out of his bed using disgusting language and began to belabour him. The other four members of the family including three females, coming to their chief's aid, were also belaboured by bamboo sticks, canes and "guptles". The party left only on seeing blood flowing from the forehead and ears of the two male members.

Immediately after the incident information was sent to the Police who after much hesitation and persuasion undertook to take up the case. Even when the Police came to the spot though all the mavalies were in the house of the accused and the Police were so informed, no arrests were made and the mavalies thus escaped arrests being made only after some days when only five could be caught.

The case was conducted by the F. C. Magistrate Bandra and took about ten months even though there were hardly more than a dozen witnesses to examine! The accused were charged under Secs. 323, 147, and 452 of I. P. C. which prescribe punishments for one two and seven years respectively. But in this case even though there were clear proofs of trespass) rioting and cowardly attack on a respectable family, including three ladies and the accused Vishram had to his credit four previous convictions, he was awarded only a nominal sentence of 15 days' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine and his four associates only Rs. 50 fine.

Not to end the matter on Vishram's appealing to the Sessions Court at Thana, the sentence was reduced to only 1 day's imprisonment with fine. This and such other instances show the type of justice administered in the Suburban Districts and also show how far the Suburban Police are active and vigilant.

I trust the High Court authorities will not fail to look into this matter and order an official inquiry on the subject.

DOCTORS & PATIENTS

A sort of practice among the Western hospital and private practitioners has recently developed which looks very much like an orginal system in the name of scientific tests, when a patient is sent from one expert to another for expert examination, which proves endless and very costly. Sometimes it results in a few Ray photographs and analysis reports without any due regard to the real complaint and the Doctors still suspect something somewhere. There is another practice of injections which earn further fees to the doctors.

The private practitioners after they are secure of their fees make it a point to take their patients to a higher qualified doctor, with whom they are on good terms, and thus the patients have to spend a lot.

Will the doctors be more humane and sympathetic and will they make their patients spend just enough and not be made to spend more on various unnecessary counts.

FREEGANJ SCHEME

"By "Fairplay."

In the issue ooi your valued paper dated 9th June, on page 10 there appears a news item under the caption of "Failure of Ujjain Freeganj Scheme' in which I find many mis-statements which are likely to prejudice your readers adversely against the Freeganj scheme. Reading between the lines it is easy to trace its source. In fairness, I should like to place before your readers the other side of the picture so that they will be in a better position to form an independent opinion, in the matter.

The Committee which is now sitting in Ujjain is not as alleged in the news item, the committee or commission appointed at the suggestion of Mr. Hirve. Long before Mr. Hirve's proposal came up for discussion in the last session of the Gwalior Legislative Assembly, the Department of Trade and Commerce, which is responsible for the scheme, had proposed to set up a Committee to suggest ways and means to make Freeganj more prosperous, and to make its success still more pronounced. Naturally, therefore, the question of including Mr. Hirve in the Commission does not arise. This is a purely departmental enquiry and hence it was not at all necessary to issue a previous notification regarding the personnel or the terms of reference of the Committee.

The allegation that the Commission has also among its members persons who are either interested or have no business in Freeganj is ridiculous and full of contradictions. Persons who have no business in Freeganj cannot be interested. The Department was anxious that the investigations should be unprejudiced and unbiassed so as to reveal the real situation. To ensure that improvements should be suggested on sound lines care was taken to appoint members who had no business interests in Freeganj. This surely cannot be objected to.

It would be interesting here to trace the development of the scheme. The Freeganj was started by the Gwalior Government to develop trade and commerce at Ujjain by providing a centrally situated free trading zone. Various concessions by way of reduction or abolition of customs duty and financial assistance to the trading community were provided and as a result the town grew rapidly. Traders from far and near flocked to Freeganj.

A glance at the figures for the import of sugar since the establishment of the Freeganj will suffice to show that that the allegation that "so far no commerce and trade has been promoted" is unfounded. The value of sugar imported in Ujjain stood at Rs. 11,51,100 before the establishment of Freeganj. Within one year of its inception the imports rose to Rs. 18,15,320 while the next year they amounted to Rs. 25,70,150. This is sufficient proof of the fact that the Freeganj scheme has more than fulfilled the objects with which it was started.

It will be clear from the facts given above that instead of being a 'dismal failure,' as alleged by the Ujjain correspondent, the Freeganj scheme has been a pronounced success. If the projects contemplated by the Gwalior State materialise the Freeganj has a bright future before it.

INDIANISE FIRE BRIGADE.

From N. C. Joshi.

I have read with keen interest and satisfaction the numerous contributions that have appeared in your esteemed Journal on this question of the "Indianisation of the Fire Brigade"... To say the least this public demand is long overdue.

In my opinion, the case for Indianisation is so strong and convincing that no two opinions can be formed on it. The plea put up by the powers-that-be against the appointment of an Indian to the post of the Chief Officer holds so long as a sufficiently trained Indian is not available. Well, then train an Indian when there is still time left. Would one not be justified in calling it criminal neglect that an Indian was not trained for the post of the Chief Officer during all these years.

May I appeal and plead with the City Fathers that they will see to it that the sacred cause of Indianisation is not shelved and betrayed this time but that the motion brought by Mr. Gole is carried through?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOAN EMIGRATION COMMITTEE

Tissue Of Falsehoods, Says Chairman: No Dispute Between Committee And Goan Union

In an interview, which he accorded to a representative of the "Chronicle" Mr. A. L. Colaco, President of the Goan Emigration Fund Committee said:

"The Committee have read with surprise and indignation the interview in connection with the banning of the Goan mass meeting, which was to be held on Sunday last, appearing in the issue of your paper of the 24th instant, with a Goan whose name is, unfortunately, not disclosed. The interview is replete with inaccuracies, and misrepresentations.

"It is not for the Committee to refer to that part of the interview which deals with the "Goan Union's agitation against the Government of Goa," with "the representative character of the Goan Union," with the provisions of the "Acto Colonial" or with the Police Commissioner's action.

"There has been no dispute of any kind between the Goan Union and the Emigrants' Fund Committee; on the contrary as soon as the Committee was set up it sought the co-operation of the Goan Union, as it did of other Institutions, and of the members of the Community.

"It is utterly false "continued Mr. Colaco," that the Emigration Committee has been systematically carrying on any propaganda against the Goan Union. On the other hand, there have been in the past and are at present individuals who are members both of the Emigration Committee and of the Central Council of the Goan Union.

"The Emigration Fund Committee is an administrative body appointed by the Government of Goa, and I am glad to say that it enjoys the confidence, and has the co-operation both of the classes and masses of the Community and of its various Institutions.

"The penultimate paragraph represents the climax of the falsehoods embodied in the interview. The members of the Emigration Committee are said to be "settlers" in Bombay 'who have no interests of the Goans at heart and only seek to exploit them.'

"It may be mentioned, for the information of your readers, that the members of the Emigration Committee are more interested in Goa than many an emigrant. Some of them have devoted the whole of their lifetime in this city for the service of the Community, and its Institutions. They havve been largely instrumental in impressing upon Goa and its Government the importance of Goan emigration to British India and the rights and needs of emigrants.

"It will thus be seen who are exploiting the masses, whether the members of the Emigrants' Fund Committee who are sacrificing their time and energy in serving the Community, or others whose "patriotic" work consists in misrepresenting facts and maligning people who are doing their best for the Community."

WHEN HOSPITALITY IS CRIME

Detenus To Be Tried For Friend Entertaining

NOAKHALI, June 25.

Detenus, Nanigopal Guha Thakurta, of Kundihar Backerganj and Upendranath Bose, of Moabhog, Khulna, who were interned at Barakheri, in the Hativa Islands, are being prosecuted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act on a charge of violating internment rules. On May 7 a young man named Tikendrajit Pathak, of Kelisahar, Chittagang, it is alleged was detected by the Ramgati police when associating with the two detenus. Both of them are further alleged to have sheltered Pathak in their internment camp and provided him with meals. They have been detained in the hajat, pending trial.—A. P.

DETENU TRIED FOR LEAVING VILLAGE

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), June 25

Madhusdan Bhattacharyya, a home internee at Rajdia, Serajdikhan, is undergoing trial under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act on a charge of violating the internment order. It is alleged that he left the village without obtaining the necessary permission. After the examination of several prosecution witnesses the hearing was adjourned till July 4.—A.P.

DETENUS TO BE HOME-INTERNED

FARIDPUR, June 25.

Kafiluddin Ahmed, formerly Assistant Secretary of Faripur District Nationalist Moslem Association, and Pramathanath Banerjee, a prominent Congress worker of Madaripur who were arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and lodged in the Berhampore Detention Camp, have been home interned in their respective village Goakbarlia and Dulali.—A. P.

ACTORS ASSERT RIGHT TO LOVE

Can a man and woman be legally forbidden to fall in love? This question will be decided by the Paris Courts shortly.

The management of a small seaside theatre has inserted the following clause in their contracts:—

"No love affair must be started here between the artists, dancers, musicians, or theatre staff in the course of the season. Any infraction of this rule, either on the theatre premises or in the town, will lead to instant dismissal."

The Theatrical Artists' Union has instituted legal proceedings to have this clause removed. They maintain that artists have the same right to fall in love as anyone else.

MAD MAN DISTURBS CANONIZATION

A report dated 4th June from Vatican City says:—

Elaborate services in St. Peters' attending the canonization of Saint Andre Fournet, founder of the Sisters of Saint Andrew, were interrupted to-day by a man described as mentally deranged, who climbed to the top of the confessional at the side of the nave and harangued the worshippers.

BOWES TRIES IT ON LARWOOD?

'Body-Line' Star Gets Foot Injured

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON June 24.

Overnight or early morning rain interfered with most of the matches.

Yorkshire, weakened by test claims, started well, Bowes dismissing Keeton and Harris for eight runs.

Notts lost 5 wickets for 75 runs, and then Voce and Larwood whose chief hits were 9 fours added 117 runs in an hour and a half. Bowes struck Larwood a painful blow and injured his foot but the latter replied hitting two boundaries in succession.

Barnett played sound innings and punished loose runs.

Peebles was not greatly assisted by the pitch at first. Later, he was turning and nipping appreciably.

Cook batted for 95 minutes and hit 4 fours.

Wilcox gave an exhibition of sound batting, scoring mainly through off-drives. During his stay at the wicket for 3 hours and 40 minutes, he hit one six and not less than 18 fours.

Glamorgan staged their first county match at Llanelly at which Emcry Davies played stolid innings within a stonesthrow from where he was born.

RECOMITING MEN FOR CONGRESS

Abhoy Ashram Teacher Sentenced

DECCA, June 25.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Dacca has delivered judgment in the case in which Amulya Chakravaty, a teacher of the National School under the Sansabad Abhoy Asram and Congress Committee, was prosecuted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, volunteers and circulating Con- He was charged with recruiting gress bulletinsc in the Nawabganj area. The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 75, in default rigorous imprisonment for five months.—A.P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

NEW DELHI, June 25.

Mr. Mohammad Said, M. A., I. E. S. (retired), officiating Honorary Secretary, All India Muslim League, has issued the following to the press:—"A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held on Sunday, (the 16th July), at 6 p.m. in the office of the League at Ballimaran Street, Delhi.—A. P.

MAHMUD GAZNAVI AND PARSIS

Dr. Modi's Illuminating Paper Read At Anthropological Society Meeting

The following paper of the late Dr. Jivanji J. Modi on "A story about Sultan Mahammad of Ghizni' was read recently at the anthropological society of Bombay.

According to Dr. Mohammad's Nazimi the important offices in the State under Mohammad Ghizni were open to all who had necessary qualifications; a clerk used to rise to the position of a Vazir. He holds that the Persians had complete control of the civil administration of the Efpire. The official correspondence in the court was conducted in Persian. The administrative system of his time was the old Iranian system of the Zoroastrian times.

A Qissah given in the Darab Hormazdyar Rivayat states that in the time of Mohammad of Gazni there were a number of Parsis at Gazni and that they had their sacred religious place for worship and ritual.

The author drew the following inferences from the Qissah:—

1. The King had to keep Parsis on important positions, on account of their administrative knowledge.
2. Such Parsis drew the jealousy of the Islam courtiers.
3. This jealousy led to calumny of all Parsis.
4. The same jealousy led Mohammad's Vazir to be unfair to Firdousi who praised the ancient Prasis and
5. Stirred up the jealousy in the other Court poets for Firdausi.
6. Though a bigotted monarch, Mohammed was just in other respects.

According to Dr. Mohammad Nazimi, Sultan Mohammad was a poet and scholar Religious and literary discussion were held at his court. He was a patrom of learning and his court was a rendezvous of scholars. The Pahlavi treatise of Gazastak-i- Abalis sneaks of such religious controversies.

LAL BAUG MARKET PROBLEM

Dr. Solanki Disagrees With Committee's Report

REMEDY ROOT CAUSE

Proposal For New Market Will Accentuate Communal Bitterness

Dr. P.G. Solanki has written the following minute to the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the establishment of a new market in the Lalbaug area. The report appeared in our Saturday's issue:

"I do not agree with the report. The question of giving licence to a new private market does not arise at all, as there is already one private market existing in the Lalbaug area. During and after the last riot, some people were misguided and terrified by some persons interested and so the stall-holders and public were scared away from the old market. The Municipal authorities ought to have gone into the causes of this estrangement of feelings towards the market and its owners. A Committee of selected Corporators ought to have been appointed and such Committee ought to have been asked to go thoroughly into the case and investigate the real cause and the cause ought to have been remedied. Instead of bringing about brotherly feelings between the two disagreeing parties and bringing about amicable settlement between the two communities concerned, the granting of a licence to a new party for a private market is undesirable and would lead to further estrangement of feelings and permanent tension amongst the citizens and the public residing in Lalbaug area. Why not remedy the root cause of the dispute and ask the public and stall-holders to go back to the old private market with the assurance from the Municipal authorities that the power of fixing rents, and control over the management will be in the hands of the Municipal authorities.

"It is highly objectionable and detrimental to the health of the people in that area to allow the existence and continuation of the unauthorised, unlicensed market in the most insanitary and dirty place in the compound of Mr. Mulla. This market should be at once closed. People and stall-holders will naturally go to a place where no ground rent is charged by the landlord, though it has been brought to my notice that some unknown persons do levy and collect rents from the stall-holders at a very low rate. The sellers can afford to sell their articles cheaper as rent is not very high, and the public will naturally go to these people to buy their articles.

"The Municipal authorities can ask the Mahomedi Market owners to reduce their rents to the rates fixed by the Municipality and to ask the market owners to give all protection and facilities to the stall-holders and the public. The Mahomedi Market owners must be asked to bind themselves down to the Municipal authorities to the above effect in writing.

"If the above things could be arranged with the Mahomedi Market owners by the Municipal authorities, I do not see any necessity at all of giving license to a new party for a private market. Instead oft remedying the present unpleasant situation which has arisen after the riots, the granting of a licence for a new private market will worsen the situation and the estrangement will be more and more.

"The Corporation ought to bring about an amicable settlement by appointing a very small Committee of Councillors from both communities, who command respect and trust among the community, and whose decision will be taken as binding on both the parties and the communities. It is no use hurrying through such a question of great vital issues. No new licence should be granted for a new private market. Remedy the evil and bring an end to this unpleasant affair by bringing about amicable and lasting settlement."

EVENT PETS MAY RESENT CUDDLING

BOGRA, June 25

A snake charmer died from the effects of a cobra bite while playing with it in the local bazar.—A.P.

M. L. A.'s WHO NEGLECT THEIR DUTY

(Continued From Pape 6)

ence, the following members were absent:—

Mr. B. Sitarama Raju, Mr. Narasimha Rau, Mr. T. Rangachari, Raja of Kollengode, Mr. Jamal Mohammad, Mr. C. C. Biswas, Lala Brijkishore, Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal, Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan, Mr. Liladhar Choudhry, Mr. M.R. Puri, U Kyaw Myint, U Tun Aung and Mr. J. Tait.

In the Special Session in November of last year in Delhi, the following were absent:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Jamal Mohammad, Raja of Kollengode, Mr. Narasimha Rau, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. C. C. Biswas, Mr. K.C. Neogy, Mr. A.H. Ghuznavi, Mr. Shah Nawaz, Mr. Gopika Roman Ray, U Kyaw Myint, Mr. J.K. Munshi and Mr. N.M. Joshi. (In fairness to some of these members, it must be pointed out that they were in London in connection with the third Round Table Conference).

CASUAL ABSENTEEISM.

During the last Winter Session in Delhi, the following were completely absent:—Mr. Mahendranath Shah Deo, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachari, Mr. A. Das and Mr. J.K. Munshi.

I do not wish to refer in detail to the ugly fact that there are any number of instance in which several members, while being present in the station, have absented themselves from the chamber on very important and crucial occasions without any valid reasons. There are also several cases of members, who put in their appearance for a day or two and disappear for the rest of the session. I wonder, how they satisfy their own conscience when after spending thousands of rupees at election time, they travel long distances to Simla or Delhi, and yet do not serve the interests of the country by being even present in the Chamber.

The European Group in the Assembly consists of a dozen, but I have not known of any occasion on which a member has been absent from the session or been absent from the sittings without justifiable reasons known to his leader.

CONSTITUENTS DO NOT REALISE.

The Leaders or Whips of non-official Indian elected parties in the Assembly cannot be accused for they have, on several occasions, spent money for whipping up telegraphically the absentee members—with no appreciable effect. I do not want to give the names of individuals who, knowing perfectly well that they cannot attend any sittings, have been absent consecutively in order to stick on to the honour of "M.L.A."

The constituencies which have returned such members do not appear to realise the magnitude of the injury that is caused to India's interests by the absence of their representatives in the Assembly on fateful occasions. Cannot one hundredth of the devotion to duty displayed by the European Group be instilled in some of our Indian elected members? The Governor-General may find it rather delicate to notify the seat of a member who gets into the habit of being absent. But the electorates have no excuse if they want their representatives to watch their interests. They must compel the member concerned either to attend the meetings and do his duty or give room for another.

The country in its present mood might not take the Legislative Assembly or the absence of some of its members seriously, but if only they will ponder for a while as to how much disservice is rendered to the country thereby, they will not hesitate to request the Governor-General to declare vacant the seats of the erring members.

THE COMING SESSION.

The next session of the Assembly, it is said, will meet in Simla in the last week of August, and already about twenty members are now in England with very little prospect of their returning to India in time for the session.

In their case, if they are not here in time, there is the saving grace that they are doing public work elsewhere. But what about those who are in India, but who do not and will not attend the session? And yet, according to newspaper reports, very important questions like the future of Aden, the Cotton Protection Act, the Navy Bill and many other controversial matters are coming up. Without publicly declaring the reasons in time no member has the right to be absent from any session. I hope that the electorates will be vigilant and warn their representatives not to betray the interests of the country that have been entrusted to them.

Vile Parle Municipality And Harijans

From The Secretary, Harijan Seva Mandal.

The Vile Parle Sanitary Committee has fallen foul of the Harijan Seva Mandal for daring to expose some of the sins of omission and commission of the Committee. The Mandal sought the hospitality of the Press only as a last resort, when it found that the Sanitary Committee obsessed with ideas of prestige and pride was incapable of doing justice to its employees in a fair and equitable manner. But it was hardly expected that the Committee would challenge the 'bona fides' of the Mandal and make unworthy insinuations against it.

It is well known to the Vile Parle public that the Mandal is a recognised body being the suburban branch of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society. It is news to me that respectable nationalist leaders have disassociated themselves from the Mandal and I am at a loss to understand what are our questionable activities.

That the Sanitary Committee should not have known of our existence is one more proof, if proof be needed, that they are not at all in touch with the Harijans or the Harijan Uplift Work.

As to the charge that the Mandal consists of busy-bodies let the following facts answer it. The Sanitary Committee knows or ought to know although it suits it now to pretend ignorance, that the Mandal is running a Harijan School which is attended by about 50 boys and girls. This is conducted not with the help of the Sanitary Committee, but through the help of the Vile Parle public who have full faith in the integrity of the Mandal. The Mandal is also running a Baby Creche and this also without any help from either the Municipality or the Sanitary Committee.

Now, as to the claim made by the Committee of having provided certain benefits to the Harijans. These benefits were extended by the General Body. Neither the Sanitary Committee nor any of its so-called Nationalist Members can take credit for even suggesting any of the principles to the General Body. That they did not come in the way of grant of these benefits is the only thing of which they may well nigh be proud.

With regard to the dismissal of the three women it is enough to point out that the very fact that they had served the Municipality for 15 years is a sufficient refutation of the charge of bad record against them. If they were good enough to be kept for 15 years the discovery of the bad record now must be attributed to something else. I have in possession full facts relating to this affair which I shall place before the public after the Committee has published its report. Meanwhile I can authoritatively assert that, neither the Sanitary Committee nor the Managing Committee had, when passing the alleged Resolution, if at all considered which three employees should be dismissed. These Committees resolved to give the sack to three female employees, and the Sanitary Inspector stated the particular three women, and the Chairman signed the notices of discharge. There has been a clear breach of the Rules for the discharge of these three employees has been resolved upon by the Managing Committee.

Meanwhile let me add that the attitude of the Sanitary Committee is clearly unhelpful to the Harijan movement and that they had better get rid of their obsessions of prestige if they care to do any real good rather than busy themselves in a fruitless endeavour to find fault with others.

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES ACT TO BE AMENDED

Measure To Control Chairmen's Devices

NAINI TAL, June 25.

A Gazetter Extraordinary publishes a bill to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act. The Bill proposes to substitute the following for sections 47 and 48: "If the Board adopted by majority consisting of not less than one half the members of the Board for the time being a resolution expressing non-confidence in its Chairman (not being ex-officia chairman) and at subsequent meeting has by majority consisting as aforesaid adopted a resolution calling upon him to resign, such Chairman shall, within three days of receipt of notice that the latter resolution had been adopted, submit his resignation in the manner prescribed by section 47. The local Government may remove the chairman from his office on the ground of habitual failure to perform his duty or failure to submit his resignation as prescribed by Section 47."

The object and reason of the Bill is that certain chairman of Municipal Boards have tried to burke motions of non-confidence brought by hostile party by not including them in the agenda, by arranging through various devices such as placing them at the end of an impossibly long list of business that they shall not come up for discussion or by postponing meetings.

It is to remedy this defect that the present Bill has been framed. It may be considered as Complementary to other Bill now before the Council requiring three-fifth instead of bare majority for passing such resolution.—A.P.

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HOW U. S. IS TACKLING RAIL-ROAD PROBLEM

Recommendations Of Joint Committee Of Rail-Roads And Highway Users After Three Months' Intensive Study

On January 30, 1933, there was made public in the United States the recommendations of the Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users in the United States. This document like its earlier counterpart in Great Britain, commonly known as the Salter Report, since the chairman of the Rail and Road Conference was Sir Arthur Salter, is likely to prove an important landmark in the long controversy which will lead finally to a solution of the problem of co-ordinating road and rail services.

The American recommendations were the result of three months' intensive study and discussion of the rail and road transportation problem by members of the Joint Committee of Railroad Executives and Highway Users. Like the Salter Conference in Great Britain, the rail and road representation was equal in the American case six each, as compared with four each in the British case, General Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Alfred H. Swayne, Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation and the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, acting as chairman respectively of the two groups.

INTRA-STATE REGULATION

Railroads in the United States are subject to regulation, when they serve more thane one State, primarily by te Interstate Commerce Commission, and secondly by the Public Utilities Commission, though the titles vary widely, in each individual State. Road services until quite recent years have been mainly local, that is to say, Intrastate, in form, and, consequently, have been regulated by the States themselves, which were equally responsible for the highway systems within their boundaries. With the rapid growth of road services for passengers and freight, the Interstate Commerce Commission finds itself without any power of road regulation other than where a railway indulges in road operations, whilst on the other hand each State has adopted an individual basis of vehicle taxation, limits of size permitted, licence methods, and so forth.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMMISSION

The Railroad Commission of California during 1932 instituted, on its own motion, an investigation into the various transportation systems operating in the State, and the report resulting therefrom made public in October is one of the most striking documents yet published on this problem of road and rail. Pointing out that, under existing conditions due to business depression and unregulated competition, carriers of all classes in some cases found it impossible to make ends meet, the Commission maintained that the difficulties would have to be remedied before stability could return to the industry. Trade depression had served to augment and culminate conditions that bore in themselves the seeds of inevitable collapse, because transport companies performing essentially the same service, one class under strict State regulation with service supervised and controlled as to rates and another class without regulation, supervision or control, could not continue in competition with each other without a devastating effect on market organisation, prices structures, and on the territorial distribution of producing plants.

UNCERTIFIED HAULIERS

The Commission inveighs against the methods adopted by the Uncertificated Hauliers by road to the disadvantage of the railways and the Certificated Hauliers namely undue preference as between places and persons, rebates, secret rates, rates changed without notice disregard of reasonable hours for lorry drivers thereby creating danger to other road users, and also disregard of adequate precautions when carrying explosives, inflammable or dangerous articles. In short "Business stability without adequate transportation stability was declared by many witnesses to be impossible of attainment," and the remedies suggested by witnesses could be grouped under six main headings:

(A) Equality of opportunity for different classes of transport service specifically as to taxation, working hours and packing requirements;

(B) Adequate enforcement of existing laws;

(C) More adequate enforcement of speed and weight limits of lorries through the co-ordination of State regulatory bodies;

(D- Lessening the rigidity of control over regulated carriers, particularly as to the quick quotation of rates;

(E) A greater degree of physical co-ordination between rail and road;

(F) Limitation of the length of trucks and the limitation of trailers.

1916 JUDGMENT.

The Commission recommended a system of distinguishing plates for lorries operating as common carriors, contract carriers and for ancillary usage. It should be noted that as long ago as 1916 a judgment of the Supreme Court of California placed certain common carrier lorries within the jurisdiction of the Commission which required such hauliers to file teir rates, fares, charge and classifications with it. Tables included in this respect show the extent to which unregulated road hauliers have gained traffic at the expense of their regulated competitors by road. Thus, out of nearly 6500000 tons handled by road in 1931 less than 9 per cent was carried by Certificated hauliers. 36 per cent by non-certificated hauliers and 55 percent by Privately owned lorries. It is to assist the regulated haulier by road as well as the regulated railroad that the California Commission has suggested the recommendations mentioned above.

The recommendations at once separate interstate from intrastate commerce, and proceed to deal under eoch of these heads with th proulems presented by the Common Carriers, the Contract Carriers, and other Carriers. Taking Interstate regulation first, it is proposed thot the Common Carrier be placed under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commrce Commission or some properly constituted Federal body, and certificates would be issued after due consideration had been given to the:

1. Necessity for and convenience to the public of the proposed service;
2. Quality and permanence of service to be offered;
3. Adequacy of the existing service whether by road, rail or water, and the effect thereon of the proposed service;
4. Financial ability of the applicant, including provision for insurasce, so as to give adequate protection to other users of the roads, passengers, traders and the general public.

TWO MAIN PRINCIPLES.

The principles of vehicle taxation are important, and rest upon two moin principles. Firstly, motor vehicles should pay the entire cost of the State Highway system and a part of the cost of county and parish roads the proportion being determined by the degree of their usage for local purposes, ond this determination is to be made by the authorities in each State as also the extent of the contribution by motor vehicles the cost of arerial routes through cities. Secondly, the total amount of taxes to be collected should be determined by the annual highway budget, which should include administration, maintenance, interest charges on highway debt, and amortization of capitol expenditure. It is suggested that projects for improvements or additions to existing highways should only be undertaken after adequate traffic surveys have been made, and it is proved that there be economic justification for the project. Concerning the apportionment of special taxes among motor vehicles, these should be based upon the use of facilities required, thus calling for the determination of separote schedules for private cars, buses and lorries, while the basic cost of constructing, improving and maintaining a given highway should be determined from a highway designed for private passenger cars or other similar vehicles.

Working along these lines the Joint Committee recommends: (1) for passenger cars, a registration fee, groduated in accordance with weight or horsepower, coupled with a petrol tax (2) for buses a registration fee, based on mileage operated and graduated according to seating capatity, coupled with a petrol tax: (3) for lorries, a registration fee, graduated so that it will increase more than directly with weight, coupled with a petrol tox.

CONCLUSION.

When the Joint Committee's recommendations were made public it wos stated that, in addition to being brought to the attention of public authorities throughout the United States, a copy was also presented to the National Transportation Committee, of which the late Calvin Coolidge was chairman, this action being taken at the request of the National Transportation Committee. Since the latter's report is now available in published form, brief reference may be made to its conclusions concerning the questions studied by the Joint Committee.

Motor vehicle transportation is dealt with in the fifth conclusion of the National Transportation Committee's Report, and this states that motor vehicle transport should be placed under such regulation as is necessary for public protection. It should bear its fair burden of tax, but only on a basis of compensation for public expenditure on its behlaf, 'plus' its share of the general tax load, and neither tax nor regulation should be applied for any purpose of handicapping the march of progress for the benefit of the railroads. The report admits that the problem of road competition is extremely difficult since it employs a track provided at public expense and requires few if any terminal facilities.

The report of the Joint Committee is referred to as a kind of "public spirited co-operation" which is one of the most hopeful aspects of this difficult problem.

BEHAR CONSPIRACY CASE

Accused Pray For Funds

GAYA, June 25.

When the conspiracy case was taken up inside the Gaya Jail to-day there was legal discussion by Rai Bahadur Sudhanshu Mohan Roy, the Crown prosecuter, and by Mr. D. P. Sinha and Mr. Dhyan Chandra, defence counsels as regards the charges.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Dhyan Chandra said that the expression "to deprive the Queen of the Sovereignty of British India," occurring in Section 121A I. P. C., corresponded to the clause "to deprive or depose him (the King) or them (his successors) from the style, honour or the King's name of the Imperial Crown of this realm or of any other of His Majesty's dominions or countries" existing in the English Statutes against conspiracies.

After considering the points urged, the Special Judge framed charges under Section 121A I. P. C., viz. conspiracy to deprive the King of the Sovereignty of British India or to overawe, by means of criminal force or show of criminal force, the Government of India or any local Government, and under section 120B against all seventeen accused. In addition to these specific charges against individual accused were framed of mail robbery, dacoity and possession of unlicensed pistols and cartridges.

To all these charges they pleaded not guilty.

Further proceedings could not be conducted in view of the paucity of jurers. The hearing was, therefore, adjourned until June 26 and a number of fresh jurors were summoned.

The prisoners have put in a petition to the local Government through the judge, praying for funds for their defence which they say they are unable to conduct.—A. P.

The winner of the chief bardic competition at the Welsh National Eisteddfod, at Wrexham, will this year be "chaired" in an ancient Chinese chair elaborately carved from a single free trunk, which has been presented by Major J. R. Jones, of Shanghai.

FARIDPUR CITIZENS' PLEDGE

To Wipe Out Untouchability

FARIDPUR, June 25.

A largely attended conference of members of the Depressed classes was held at the Ambica Hall under the presidency of Mr. P. R. Thakur. Among those present were Rai T. C. Chatterjee Bahadur, chairman of the Faridpur Municipality, and Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan, M.L.C., Public Prosecutor.

Speeches were delivered urging the members of the community of develop porporate life among different sections of depressed class people, to co-ordinate their activities for the welfare of the community and the country at large and to establish harmony among the different communities.

Resolutions were passed requesting the Faridpur Municipality to ope two free primary schools for the "moochis" and "methars" and ot present His Excellency with an addresso on His Excellency's ensuing visit here.—A. P.

CUTTOCK HINDUS FOR SOCIAL UPLIFT

CUTTACK, June 25.

A largely attended meeting of caste Hindus and Harijans took place in the village of Biswanathpur, in Cuttack district, Babu Krishna Chandra Padhan, presiding, advised caste Hindus not to offer refused food to Harijans. It was decided to open a Harijan school in the village.—A. P.

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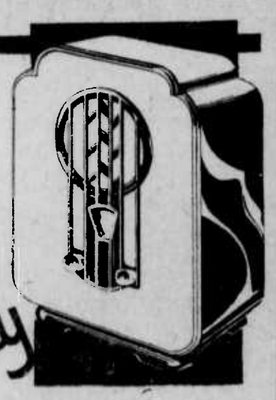

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CULTURAL LINK BETWEEN GERMANS AND INDIANS

Close Study Of Ancient History Shows Common Bond In Customs Manners And Social Institutions

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 21st instant under the Presidentship of Mr. K. A. Padhye, the President of the Society, when the Papers by the late Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi were read:—

The following is a summary of the paper on "a few Traits of Culture, common to the ancient Germans, Indians and Iranians."

A Similarity of language religion and general culture exists between the different branches of the Aryan or Indo-Germanic stock. The last great world-war led the author to study who the ancient Germans were, and this study led him to see that there existed several traits of culture common to the three great nations, the ancient Germans, Indians and Iranians.

Dislike for Widow-marriage, prevalence of sutteeship and prohibition of inter-marriages existed in ancient India which were regarded as lowering the status of women, though in reality, women were held in great respect in India during those times.

According to Dr. Geiger, "In the Avesta, both sexes appear constantly as possessing equal rights: there is no difference as to their respective importance. Pious men and women are frequently named together". Dr. Haug wrote to the Parsi Law Commission that "the position of a female in ancient times was much higher than it is now-a-days: they are always mentioned as a necessary part of the religious community. They have the same religious rites as men.

According to Tasitus, the ancient Germans also disliked widow marriages and inter-marriages and practised sutteeship to some extent, but still they held women in great respect.

INTERMARRIAGES.

According to Megasthenes and Arrian, among the ancient Hindus, no one is allowed to marry out of his own caste, as the custom prohibits inter-marriage between the castes.

Among the Iranians, an interdiction seems to have prevailed in the case of marriages with aliens, though there have been cases, few and far between, of later Zoroastrian Kings marrying foreign princesses. Such marriages were not liked by the people in general. In the history of the Achaemenian Kings, there is one solitary instance of a great nobleman being given an Iranian princess as wife in recognition of some exceptional services.

According to the Arab Historian Macoudi, the ancient Iranians disliked the marriage of their daughters with foreigners. But inter-marriages between different classes had no prohibition. However, in India, there was a partial interdiction of marriage between the clergy and the laity a male member of the priestly class married a woman of the laity class, but not 'vice versa'.

COMPUTATION OF TIME.

According to Tacitus, the Germans computed time by the number of nights and not days, so that with them the night seems to lead the day. The Gauls computed the time by nights and always commenced the celebrations from the preceding night. The Indo-Iranians also did the same. In the Avesta certain periods of time were counted by nights. They would speak of keeping the dead bodies in the house for so many nights before disposal. The English word fortnight employs the word "night".

The early Indians also counted the days by nights.

WEALTH.

The early Germans' wealth consisted of thin cattle, which formed the only species of wealth with them. The convicts were fined in horses and cattle. The Avesta speaks of the payment of fees to a priest and to a medical man not in money but in cattle.

Tacitus speaks of ancient Germans taking their meal each on a distinct seat, which practice prevailed also among the ancient Indo-Iranians. The Germans and the Iranians used to discuss matters when intoxicated and arrangements made in an intoxicated state had to be approved of in a sober state. Drinking was a vice with the ancient Hindus, the Sura was a favourite beverage and soma, a luxurious drink with them.

Hospitality was common to the Germans the Indians and the Iranians.

Gambling and playing at dice were prevalent among the Germans and the Indians, and they staked in gambling their liberty and very persons in servitude.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO W. E. CONFERENCE

They Do Not Represent Commercial Community, Says Merchants Chamber

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, have addressed the following letter to the Government of India re: Indian Delegation at the World Economic Conference, London:—

"I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to lodge hereby their respectful but emphatic protest against the composition of the personnel of the Indian delegation at the World Economic Conference at London.

My Committee deeply deplore the attitude of the Government of India and the India Office of consistently disregardng the unanimous wishes of the Indian commercial community, expressed time and again, regaring the composition of delegations on behalf of India to various International Conferences and gatherings ever since the inauguration of the League of Nations and International Labour Organization.

DEMAND.

On numerous occasions such as the Annual Sessions of the International Labour Organization, Annual Assemblies of the League of Nations and the last World Economic Conference held in 1927, the Indian Commercial Community have unequivocally declared that delegations representing India at such International Conference and gatherings should be predominantly and pre-eminently Indian.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at its Sixth Annual Session held at Delhi last April, passed unanimously a Resolution, expressing the opinion that India should be represented at the World Economic Conference only by Indians enjoying the confidence of the Indian commercial community.

DISREGARDING WISHES.

It is unfortunate that the Government of India and the India Office should have disregarded the well-considered and unanimous wishes of the Indian Community in regard to the Indian delegation at the World Economic Conference.

My Committee venture to submit that such an attitude on the part of the authorities concerned especially on the eve of great constitutional changes in the country will not lead to salutary results. It is the considered view of my Committee that on such vital questions such India's fiscal needs, monetary problems, etc., only non-official Indians enjoying the confidence of the Indian commercial community can speak with authority and knowledge at the World Economic Conference.

The Indian delegation as announced, is overwhelmingly non-Indian in character, and is led by a non-Indian who is not even a member of the Government of India but who is a member of the British Cabinet.

MOST OBJECTIONABLE PART.

The most objectionable part, however, is the device of instituting a Consultative Committee with the ostensible purpose of consultation with the members of that Committee on matters coming up for consideration before the Conference. This procedure of inviting leading Indian businessmen to serve on the Consultative Committee in a consultative capacity has rightly been resented as highly derogatory and humiliating not only to the Indian commercial community but also to the country as a whole.

My Committee trust that the authorities concerned will even now not fail to correctly estimate the strength of the feelings entertained by the Indian Commercial Community in the matter of composition of Indian delegations and respect their wishes by laying down as their policy that all delegations on behalf of India to International and Imperial Conferences shall always be predominantly pre-eminently Indian in character."

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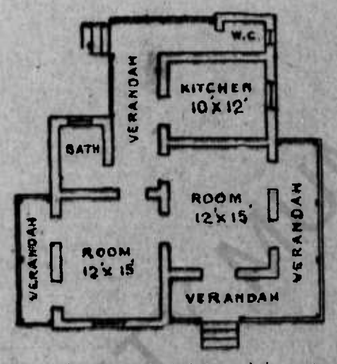

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If It Is Found Faulty, We Can Have More Militant Programme, Says Asaf Ali To Mahatma

DELHI. Thursday.

The following is the full text of a letter written by Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, Delhi to Mahatma Gandhi:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

I have purposely abstained from writing to you so far out of consideration for your health, but the friends and colleagues I have consulted have pressed me not to delay it any longer. Both they and I feel that it is imperative in the interests of the country that you should know how a section of Congressmen feels.

Personal.—During the past 15 years of the experimental movement of which you are the author, I have, in my own humble way, been associated with it from the day, you first profounded its principles in November 1919 at the first "Khilafat Conference" held at Delhi. In fact I was one of the 15 men who were the first to listen to your exposition of "Satyagrah" at the late Principal Rudra's house, early in 1919, and agreed to sign the Satyagrah pledge But during this period, even when I have felt critical, my sense of discipline has prevailed and I have not failed to obey. The little part I have played in the movement may not entitle me to claim a hearing as a matter of right, but I suppose, as one who has observed things from inside I may be permitted to say what I feel, and what, I am assured, many others feel also.

A WORLD ABOUT THE EXPERIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

(a) The non-violent non-co-operation movement, of which the civil disobedience and the no-rent campaign are corollaries, was launched by you as an experiment, which had never been tried on such a scale in history, although one in which your faith was and is firm as a rock. In fact, to you the ideal on which this movement is based is the surest solvent of the ills with which this world is afflicted. The drift of centuries of thought is behind your faith and conviction, and we must respect it. But some of those of us who have humbly striven hard to give of our best to your experiment feel that the time has come to take stock of things. The ideal of a rediscovered creed, which you have set up and which Mahavira, Buddha and Christ preached, has proved as much an ideal to-day as it was in their days. Humanity moves too slowly towards the goal, and the world and the vulture in man have a way of refusing sudden and swift subjugation. With the holy Bible lying open before millions on earth, acroplanes drop bombs on human beings, submarines torpedo shiploads of humanity, and men slaughter men and beast alike.

"ECONOMY" OF SUFFERING.

(b) This explains the virtual failure of the experiment on a mass scale in so far as immediate political ends are concerned. Not more than a very few joined the movement in the true spirit. The majority hoped to achieve a political success which perhaps an armed revolution alone could guarantee and saw in it a very considerable economy of suffering. And, in their case, a violent reastion after every disappointment is inevitable.

(c) To this we must add an unavoidable looseness of organisation. Voluntary effort, labouring under heavy and organised discouragement, could not be expected to do more. Men are moved by the hope of immediate vains or the fear of imminent losses only and while they may sacrifice even life impulsively, exceptions apart, they will not agree to undergo a long course of quasi-religious austerities or suffering in the hope of a distant advantage. The cultured or the well-fed can afford to be idealists, but the starving semi-educated have neither the stamina nor the vision.

SUBDUED TRUTH.

(d) Consciousness of rights is instinctive among free and civilised people, and their vigilance over these rights is the first condition of their life. Life without certain rights is meaningless to them. Consequently their sense of responsibility is phenomenal. They may have a variety of shortcomings, but their devotion to duty, which is not laid down by their religion, but by their conception of life, is greater in most cases than the devotion of the so-called spiritual or religious people, who are torn between human desires and religious injunctions and whose power of initiative consequently suffers from maladjustment and weakness. Convictions unrelated to immediate losses and gains in life ebb and flow with dictates of instinct and, consequently, painful departures in actions from such convictions are registered.

(e) You may not have felt it, but a large number of those who have had the opportunity to guide are afraid to tell the truth at the right time—probably out of a diplomatic habit of not expressing before you what they would admit to themselves or to others. At times it is regarded impolitic, and at others it is the result of want of confidence. They have no clear conceptions, no definite convictions and, consequently, do not possess the courage to face facts.

N. C. O. EXPERIMENT.

(f) Human nature being what it is, the experiment has had a very limited success; but the reactions have been plentiful and in many unexpected directions. By far the most prominent among them is the "reductio ad absurdum" of the principle of non-co-operation and civil disobedience. It has been carried into inter-communal and inter-caste relations, and sometimes into the Congress organisation itself and into homes (all new or rediscovered ideas have a tendency to penetrate human society down to the individual though in mutilated and misleading forms). In the cause of truth you may maintain, it is of the essence of your scheme. But who is to be the judge of truth? Each community says (e.g., the die-hard Sanatanists, or the Sikhs with their 17, or the Muslims with their 14 points, and so forth) that it is in the right. There are no accepted courts of conscience, with the sanction of the certainty of enforcing their verdicts. Law with its obvious sanction of prisons and execution of decrees is the surest way. Even for religious sanctions there is no visible and earthly basis beyond public opinion, which is notoriously tolerant of infractions resulting from obedience to human nature. You will say that even law does not and cannot restrain all. Quite so, when law seeks to twist human nature on a large scale and sets about it too suddenly, it proves ineffective unless ruthless dictators swipe out opposition by force even at the risk of rebellion.

(g) But in spite of it all your experiment has discovered some fine specimens and a number of men and women with a remarkable sense of discipline. Its moral and social side is capable of great achievements, but I fear, to harness a political movement to forces which of necessity move slowly, is to prescribe a course of procedure which appears a little too cumbersome and difficult of general acceptance.

2. The Political Problem:—

(a) The immediate political problem stated briefly is that out of 350 millions, 1-3rd are face to face with problems of their own in Indian States on whom we should not count. Out of the remaining 2-3rds, nearly 5 millions constitute an organised and paid band of Government servants. They raise and spend on themselves generally some 200 crores (Central and Provincial revenues) annually. Nearly as many more aspire after these jobs and both together have dependents and friends, we shall say, 5 to each, which array in a more or less solid phalanx a body of some 50 millions personally interested in the machinery that feeds them and despite their sympathies, will sacrifice nothing. To them we may add Indian Rulers, landholders, capitalists and those who are bound to the present system by ties of simulated or servile loyalty rewarded by honours. They may be mere reeds for the Government to depend on, but they are for intents and purposes in the opposite camp. Again, I am doubtful of Muslims in their present mood, which means another 60 or 65 millions put out of action. This will leave us a residue of barely one hundred millions and odd who may be taken to be wanting a political change even at some cost. Of these only an insignificant percentage have participated in the movement, while others have been passive sympathisers. A small army of even 5 lakhs, consisting of voluntary recruits, cannot be expected to form an effective opposition against five million Government servants indefinitely. But each of them detailed in each of the five lakhs of villages can do much useful work, if there is an organisation to maintain him.

CHANGE FOR BETTER.

(b) The one hundred millions or more, on whose desire for a change we count, will accept almost any programme, whether it is put forward by communists, revolutionaries, non-violent non-co-operators, or the advocate of the Ballot Box, provided it promises them the desired change, i.e., a guarantee of a better standard of life (shelter, food, clothing, education, amusement and certainty of employment,—the essentials of life). Their co-operation will, however, depend on the degree of effort or sacrifice demanded as the price, the higher degree excluding that active support of large numbers. A lower degree of effort and sacrifice may win us the active support and sympathy of many in the opposite camp too; for they would prefer a better standard of life, if it can be brought about without any sacrifice on their part.

OUTWORN METHODS.

(c) The revolutionaries are too ill-organised, and their programme demands too high a sacrifice and can enlist the active support of but very few. Terrorism is not and cannot be a substitute for an armed revolution, however much it may extend its sphere, and cannot achieve the end. They can be very tiresome, but that is all. An armed revolution is out of the question. The communist cannot make a headway for a long time to come. Your non-violent non-co-operation programme has had a run of 14 years off and on, and has not achieved the object for which the change is desired. Fatigue and stagnation and the wave of a desire for a change are there. There remains but only the last alternative which can inspire people with a fresh hope, and that is the Ballot Box. When that, too, fails there is no knowledge which way they may turn. They may return to your method, or they may turn to revolutionaries and communists for guidance, who may be in a better position then than they are to-day. But if the Ballot Box succeeds, there should be no further reaction.

The final question:—

1. Finally, the question arises, "What are we to do?" And my unequivocal answer is: "To act with the courage of fighters, who know when to call a halt." The Germans fought the whole world practically, but a day came and they said: "No further." Had we done so a year ago, when I had the temerity to suggest a "via media" to Malaviyaji and others at the first meeting under Dr. Kitchlew's chairmanship in June 1932, and had we negotiated through the Liberals, then the issue would have been different to-day. I foresaw all this, and told Malaviyaji that it was a war of attrition and while our resources were on the decline, the Government was anxious to force us to protect it, and time was against us. Some sort of a reasonable compromise appeared to me possible at the time; for we had enough resources to face the situation. But a mass movement with next to no funds cannot, in the nature of things, go on indefinitely. It ebbs and flows. To-day we are at the low watermark. The conditions you lay down for the campaign—quality and not quantity, and no secrecy (and I know you do not say one thing and mean another)—negative any chance of a swell that may force conclusions. We never wanted secrecy, but the Government forced it on us by treating an open political protest as outlawry.

A FIVE-YEAR-PLAN.

2. But the intensely concentrated form of dyarchy, with an absolute despot on one side and a more or less debating club on the other, offers a large enough target for an effectual programme of work from within. We can make it clear that we mean to take the fullest advantage of the constitutional machinery for advancing our aims and objects, i.e acquiring the full control of the governme..t. We can have a five-year plan of action within the law to test the possibilities of the constitutional machinery for enlarging our rights. We should go as far as we can to utilise this machinery and emphatically rebut the accusation of negation. If our five-year-plan fails, it will be open to the people to embark on whatever method of achieving their object appeals to them at the time. We should make it plain that in our opinion the safeguards and despotic dyarchy are the negation of responsibility and make for disastrous friction, and if our unconditional co-operation is required they should go and the constitution shoul be made elastic to admit of automatic expansion without further reference to the British Parliament. If the desired amendment is carried out in the right spirit we should work the Constitution with a will; otherwise a fighting programme of work from within, coupled with such other auxiliary work from without as may be called for, may be adopted.

THE PROPER TIME.

In any case, I am definitely of opinion that there is far more urgent constructive work for the Congress to do than the revival of civil disobedience to maintain a principle, which, if it is a natural right of the people, cannot be taken away from them because the Congress allows it to remain in abeyance. If it is in consonance with human nature, it will reassert itself when other ways of redressal are exhausted. Just as the water seeks its own level despite obstacles human nature seeks its equipose, and no end of suppressions and defeats can submerge it except for a time. The Harijan, for instance, who is being insulted by offers of toleration (an execrable word) and who is receiving attention as would a lame dog, and not an equal of proud men, would in the natural course of events stand up to others, and no force of religion or custom could keep him down for long. It is therefore, immaterial whether the Congress keeps a well-nigh winter-dried channel open to-day or not. The day the snows begin thawing and a sufficient volume of water has collected, it will overflow all locks and floodgates.

BOMBS IN BUCKET

CHITTAGONG, June 25.

At the resumed hearink, before the Sadar Sub-Divisional Magistrate, of the Baxihat Bomb case against Sailes Roy and Sasanka Chaudhuri, Dr. M. K. Maitra, Government Inspector of Explosives, deposed that he examined the bombs concerned in this case. The bombs were carried to him in a bucket by Sergeant Macnamara of Chittagong. Witness found the bombs charged with high explosives. Witness then said that if such bombs exploded people within a radius of 15 feet would be injured. The Court then adjourned.—A. P.

Sir George Schuster arrived at Victoria and was met by Mr. F. F. Turnbull on behalf of Sir Samuel Hoare.—Reuter.

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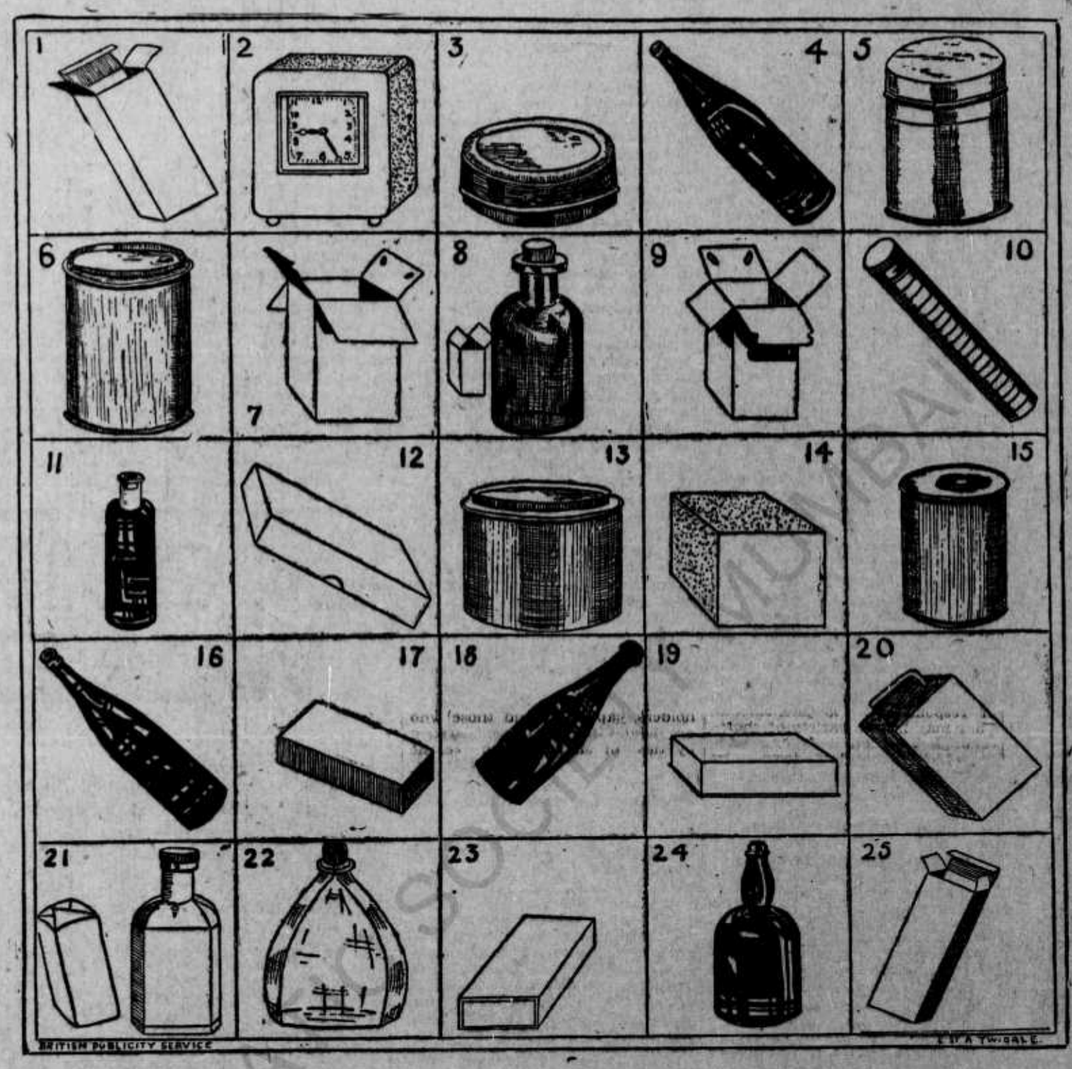

Here is the simplest of all our Competitions. You see illustrated in the margin twenty-five labels of well-known products that are on sale everywhere throughout the country. In the centre you have another twenty-five illustrations of bottles, tins, etc., and to which these labels belong. All you have to do is to select the correct label for the correct bottle or tin. For example, you have a label for Neptune Family Provision. On looking through the illustrations you identify No. 2 as the one to which the label belong. There is also the label on the right hand top corner for Cafiaspirin which belongs to the popular tube (No. 10) for this famous pain remover., you therefore enter the No. 10 against this word as shown on the entry coupon, and that is the correct solution. Simple isn't it? A 500 Rupees is your reward for solving this Competition correctly.

RULES

1. After you have selected the correct labels for the bottles or tins to which you consider they apply, enter the Number of the product in the Coupon provided, against its proper name as shown in the example. Then add your name and address, written clearly.
2. Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to **THE LABELS COMPETITION, POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.**
3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on **26th June 1933.** Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 3rd July, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

ENTRY COUPON

No.	LABEL.	No.	LABEL.
	POYSHA.		ATOMIDINE.
	MALATTINE SOAP.		COUGH CUTTER.
2	NEPTUNE TIMEPIECE.		GLAXO.
	INDO BALM.		CAMEL INK.
	DILBAHAR SOAP.		"S." BEER.
	WINCARNIS.		ANARKALI CIGARETTE
	COCOGEM.		O.K. TEA.
	AFGHAN SNOW.		DRAKSHASAV.
	Old Smuggler Whisky.		Godrej Sandalwood Soap
	SAPAT LOTION.		501 TOMCO SOAP
	BABY BOOT POLISH.		AGUERINE.
	EAU DE LAVANDE.	10	CAFIASPIRIN.
	FRUITALKO SALINE.		

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1933

GOERING FIRES FIRST SHOT

Dares Peace Treaty And Orders Planes

Hugenberg Plans Nazi Knock-out; But Hitlerites Will Still Carry On

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, June 24.

Despite the Peace Treaty restrictions, Captain Goering decided immediately to order the construction of two fast police aeroplanes "to pursue and establish the identity of the invading foreign air raiders such as that of yesterday."

The decision, he said, was the result of a thousand telegrams from individuals and organisations. The State Secretary of the Air Ministry declared that he had received a threat that next time Foreign aircraft would drop other things than pamphlets.

It is understood that Herr Hugenberg has tendered his resignation, but President Hindenburg has not yet accepted it.

Herr Hugenberg in a letter to Von Hindenburg is understood to have expressed his opinion that the Enabling Act passed by the Reichstag on March 23 becomes invalid with his resignation, as it is limited to the duration of the present cabinet.

The Nazis, on the contrary, maintain that the Cabinet is known in the Chancellor's name and resignations of Cabinet members do not affect the position of the cabinet itself.

NO SWARAJ TILL DOOMSDAY

Churchill Vows To Wage War On White Paper Unwearied

INDIANISATION PERIL :

Neither Federation Nor Transfer Of Police And Judiciary

LONDON, June 24.

India must become the touchstone of British politics in the next year, declared Mr. Churchill in a speech at Gloucester.

Opponents to the abdication of control of India would fight unwearied and undaunted, however violent might be the pressure, and however unfair the reproaches to which they would be subjected.

He declared that further Indianisation would ruin the great Services without which India would fall back to the level of China or probably below it.

Federation should not be attempted, until the provincial units were established and they proved themselves capable of showing layalty to the Crown and giving the masses of India a decent administration.

The Police and Judiciary must not be handed over to Indian control now, nor in any foreseeable period and certainly not until the hideous strife among races and religions in India was definitely ended.

He believed that the British nation would finally decide.—Reuter.

PRODUCTION & MARKETING

Drafting Committee Lays Down Principles For Coordination

RUGBY, June 24.

The Sub-commission of the World Conference which is considering the question of co-ordination of production and marketing will have before its meeting of Monday the report of its Drafting Committee in which broad principles to which any such agreements should conform are set out.

These are as follows:—

The commodity must be one of World importance in which there are such excesses of production or stocks as to call for special concerted action.

The agreement should be comprehensive as regards commodities to be regulated. It should be comprehensive as regards producers commanding in the first instance a general measure of assent amongst exporting countries and within these countries a substantial majority of producers themselves.

Where necessary or desirable for the success of the plan, it should provide for the co-operation of non-exporting countries whose production is considerable. It should be administratively practicable. It should be of adequate duration.

Due regard should be had to the desirability of encouraging efficient production in each country.—B.O.W.

FREE BRITISH PRISONERS

Baldwin's Terms For Removing Ban On Soviet

NEW AGREEMENT

Britain Bids For Increase In Exports To Markets In Russia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 24.

When Thornton and MacDonald were safe back in England then the embargo on Soviet exports would be removed, if Russia removed her countermeasures, declared Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Glasgow.

He said that the old Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement was too one sided and gave the Soviet the most-favoured-nation treatment in England, while we had nothing of the kind there, and trade mainly consisted of imports into the United Kingdom with very few exports. In view of the agreement, Government were negotiating for a more equal division of imports and exports.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Bombay Governor Stresses Need Of Primary Societies And Points Out Way To Peasants' Prosperity

An informal Round Table Conference was held by Government on the 2nd and 3rd of June 1933, at the Council Hall, Poona, to discuss some outstanding questions connected with the Co-operative Movement in the Bombay Presidency. Fifty non-official delegates were invited and forty attended. These represented all interested in the movement and all districts excluding Sind. A number of officials connected with the movement were also present and took part in the discussion.

Proceedings were opened by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency welcomed the delegates and hoped that the Conference would concentrate on measures for improving primary societies on sound co-operative lines. He particularly urged that members should keep in the forefront the moral aspect of the movement, and the valuable opportunity which it affords for development of character. The co-operative movement, he pointed, can do a great deal to increase the happiness of cultivators and to safeguard their interests. His Excellency indicated that he is concentrating his own attention on the development and progress of village life, and hope that societies would mobilize public opinion towards this end.

After the Governor's departure, the Honourable Minister for Education welcomed all the delegates and explained the procedure for conducting the discussion.

The items on the agenda were then taken up. The following is a summary of the discussion:—

As regards the proposal of the Reorganization Committee to withdraw the privilege of recovery of all future loans of co-operative societies, as arrears of land revenue, two members agreed with the Committee's proposal on the ground that recovery through the revenue agency is the negation of co-operation.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

Under the Civil Procedure Code an attachment of immoveable property obtained before a decree is granted, continues even after the decree is passed. It was pointed out in the Conference that few cases of awards under the Co-operative Societies Act are sent for execution to the Civil Courts. When they are sent for execution to the Collector they are governed not by the Civil Procedure Code, but by the land Revenue Code, and under the latter Code there is no provision for attachment of land. It was, therefore, considered that provision for a precautionary attachment of land under the Land Revenue Code after the award is necessary to check the growing tendency of defaulters to alienate their property in the interval between the award and execution in order to evade to pay societies' dues and it was urged that the Land Revenue Code could if possible be amended for this purpose.

The Conference considered that Government should assist the Land Mortgage Banks by guaranteeing the rate of interest on debentures issued by them, and if possible, by subscribing a portion of the capital raised.

EMBARGO ON PROPAGANDA WORK.

The Conference was of opinion that there should be no embargo either on the propaganda work to be done by the Department or on the registration of new societies. Propaganda of the right sort should continue, as the Department exists for it. Societies should be registered if they show promise of success and particularly if they are for the benefit of backward classes or for developing a tract previously undeveloped. The recommendation of the Reorganization Committee in paragraph 219 (a) should not be accepted.

THOMAS COMMITTEE.

As regards the recommendation of the Thomas Committee to entrust the work of supervision to Sub-Auditors in order to secure efficiency, the members of the Conference were divided in their opinion. Some considered that the present system of supervision is defectve; while others thought that even if defective it is capable of improvement. The combining of audit and supervision might affect integrity of audit and this contingency should be avoided. The proposal also might result in withdrawal of local support and enthusiasm, as non-officials would be unwilling to work on the Unions which would retain only a semblance of power. It was suggested that as the question is of great importance to the movement, a small Committee should be appointed to investigate it in detail and report to Government.

The Conference suggested that Government might appoint a small Sub-Committee to investigate what measures societies should take to assist their members to withstand the effects of depression and report to Government on behalf of the Conference.

The Honourable Minister for Education, in conclusion, thanked all the members of the Conference for ther valuable suggestions and promised sympathetic consideration.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, on behalf of the Conference, thanked the Chairman for his able conduct of the proceedings and hoped that this Conference would lead to closer collaboration between Government and the non-officials in the movement.

TAMIL NADU RURAL CENTRE

Pt. Kunzru Appeals To Poona S. Indians For Funds

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, June 24.

Pundit Hridayanath Kunzru, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society presided over a public meeting on the 23rd inst. under the auspices of the Poona South Indian Association at which he appealed for sympathy and support to the South Indian rural centre at Mayanur.

The future of village institutions such as the co-operative society, the village panchayat, the panchayat court depended, he said, on the creation of leaders endowed with knowledge and public spirit. It was with this idea that the Servants of India Society proposed to run a residential school of citizenship with a vocational basis for the benefit of the children of Agriculturists in the Tamil Nadu.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru mentioned that Mr. G. K. Devdhar had appealed for a sum of Rs. 25,000 to bring the proposed school to fruition.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswami, a member of the South Indian Association, Secretary in charge of the Mayanur centre explained the details of the scheme and emphasised the need of a workers' centre for organising the electorate and representing their needs and grievances.

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

With the growth of democracy, he said, it was not the essential goodness of a scheme that would appear to the elected authorities in power, but only the consideration whether such a scheme had behind it the support of the voters. Public workers should in future turn their attention to impress the support of the electorates for their projects. He concluded by urging that South Indians employed outside the presidency owed a duty to financially support the new rural centre in the South.

The Secretary of the Poona South Indian Association Mr. G. Krishnamurti and its Vice-President Mr. Narayan Swami promised support to the scheme, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks.

The King granted audience to Sir Kurma Reddi.—Reuter.

MUSLIM COUNCILLORS RESIGN

Sequel To Refusal To Consider Rules

CALCUTTA, June 24

Three Muslim Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation have resigned from the Services Committee as a sequel to refusal by the non-Muslim members of it to consider certain rules drafted by the Chairman, Dr. J N Maitra, in connection with the future appointments in the Corporation.

Mr. Maitra has also resigned from chairmanship.

SPECIAL MEETING TO BE CALLED?

Tendering their resignations the Muslim members stated that most of the non-Muslim members, who are in majority, are opposed to the question of fixing any percentage of Muslim appointments.

It is understood that the Mayor will be approached to convene a special meeting to consider the situation.—A.P

NOT A FREE ELECTION

Fresh One Ordered By Rangoon Tribunal

RANGOON, June 24.

The tribunal consisting of Sir H. S. Pratt, Retired High Court Judge, M. A. J. Darwood and U. Thet Tun, Barristers, who tried the election petition of U. Sein Ba, the defeated Separationist candidate against the return of U. Ba Yi, anti-separationists, from Kyaukse constituency to the Burma legislature in the last general election, have submitted their report to Government pointing out that the election was not a free one in view of corrupt practices.

Government have accepted the finding, and ordered fresh election before August 8.—A. P.

IRAK KING WITNESSES AIR PAGEANT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 24.

King Feisal of Irak was an interested spectator of the thrilling air feats on the occasion of R.A.F. Pageant at Hendon. Prime Minister and Lord Londonderry were present at the flypast of flying boats dipping in salute to King Feisal.

SNUB TO DIE-HARDS

Tory Organ Boosts White Paper

LONDON, June 25.

Under the heading "India and Party", "Observer" in a leading article on Wednesday's Conservative Party's meeting says, it is hard to see what reading of the future inspires those who would induce Official conservatism to repudiate the White Paper.

Its policy carries the assent of the country at large, and it has been approved by most of the Conservative voters, by Liberal and Labour Parties and by a considerable electorate which takes no side.—Reuter.

A cupar (Fife) man has given his bride a sewing-machine, a cookery book, and a kit of scrubbing brushes as a wedding present.

TARIFF TRUCE WITH SAFEGUARDS

Indian Govt. Nominees' Memorandum To W. E. Conference

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 24.

Regarding the future, the India delegation to the World Economic Conference, in the cause of their memorandum states that the delegation does not think that pledges can be given which will have the effect of debarring the country from pursuing the tariff policy deliberately adopted or prevent them from taking appropriate tariff action to meet a grave emergency.

The Delegation would welcome a declaration from the Conference stressing the importance of shaping the tariff policy in such a way that protection will not be accorded to industries.

With reference to the exercise of powers to meet special emergencies by tariff enhancements, the Delegation will be prepared to agree when possible, to negotiations between countries concerned in the hope of devising means by which difficulties might be overcome without recourse to the tariff weapon.

DELEGATES OUT FOR WEEK-END

RUGBY, June 24.

No meetings were held to-day of the sub-Commissions of the World Economic Conference, but the detailed work of examination before the Delegates which had been broadly surveyed during the past fortnight will be continued on Monday.

During the lull in proceedings, several delegates, including the Dutch Prime Minister, Doctor Colijn and M. Bonnet, the French Finance Minister returned to their capitals yesterday, but will be back in London on Monday.

Doctor Benes also is spending the week-end in Paris.—B.O.W.

SUPPRESSING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Thakur Rampal Singh To Ask In U. P. Legislative Council As To What Methods Were Adopted

NAINTAL, June 24.

A detailed information regarding the suppressive measures taken by Government to put down the Civil Disobedience Movement in the United Provinces since 1930 will be elicited by members when the Council Session begins on June 27. Thakur Rampal Singh will ask for the number of Congress offices, ashrams, hospitals, libraries, buildings and khaddar bhandars confiscated by Government since 1930 upto March 15, 1933; the total number of arrests and the number of persons convicted for activities relating to no-rent campaign; the total amount of fine imposed and fine realised; the amount of punitive tax that has been imposed on residents in places at which additional police has been kept to check civil disobedience movement; the number of presses from which security was demanded and the amount of security forfeited by Government from newspapers and printing pressses; the number of boys under 16 sent to jail for taking part in civil disobedience movement; the number of boys sent to reformatories; the number of boys under 16 sentenced to be flogged by magistrates and the number of parents punished for the offence of their minor sons.

QUESTION REGARDING EJECTMENTS.

The same member will ask if Government will be pleased to state the number of ejectments of tenants from their holdings through court processes in 1930, 1931 and 1932 in the districts of Allahabad, Rae Bareilly, Unao, Etawah and Cawnpore.

Another question will relate to the number of political prisoners flogged in jails for jail indiscipline with their age, educational qualification, social status and the number of stripes.

MORADABAD M. L. C.'s QUESTIONS.

Rai Sahib Sahu Jwala Saran Kothiwala representing Rohilkhand and Kumaun Division will enquire whether it is a fact that the financial condition of the Moradabad District Board was not sound and Government was intending to supersede the Board.

Among the unstarred question is one by Kunwar Girwar Singh asking whether the Government would state for the Muttra District the number of Zemindars arrested on account of arrers of land revenue and the names of persons whose zemindaris have been taken under Kham tahsil.

MYSOREANS WANT NEW CONSTITUTION

Present One Too Wooden To Be Useful

BANGALORE, June 24.

When the demand for 9.23 lakhs of rupees under General Administration was considered to-day by the Mysore Council, non-official members expressed the view that the present constitution framed ten years ago had outlived its usefulness and had become too wooden to offer any further useful contribution.

They suggested the appointment of a committee to inquire into the whole question and make suitable proposals.

The demand was ultimately put to vote and carried by a majority. —A.P

DISMISSED TEACHER WINS SUIT

Mr. M D Bakre, B.A., S.T.C. a permanent teacher in the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya had filed a suit, three years ago against the Vidyalay for wrongful dismissal. The Andheri Court granted his claim to the Schools contribution to his provident fund, but held that only one month's notice was sufficient.

Mr. Bakre then appealed to the Thana Court. Now the P T Vidyalaya has been made to pay three months' salary plus the interest on the sum, over and above the schools contribution to the Provident fund.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

TAMLUK, June 25.

The widowed daughter of the late Babu Akhil Chandra Bhattacharyya, of Krishnapur, was remarried to Babu Gajandranath Chakravarty aged 24, of Bainchberia, according to strict shastric rites.—A. P.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT HARIJAN UPLIFT

Mr. Rajbhoj Addresses Caste Hindus

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

When Gandhiji was fasting there was brisk activity for the uplift of Harijans, but it had slackened after the termination of his fast, declared Mr. Rajbhoj, Depressed Class Leader, addressing a public meeting of caste Hindus this evening. He exhorted caste Hindus to renew their efforts for the uplift of the Harijans without which Swaraj was an impossibility.—A.P.

King and Queen held the fifth court of the season in Buckingham Palace. At earlier courts, the King had been unable to be present owing to rheumatism in his shoulder.—B.O.W.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Rai Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.